



# Manila Unable to Spend Up to \$2 Billion Caught In Foreign Aid Pipeline

By Keith B. Richburg  
*Washington Post Service*

MANILA — As President Corason C. Aquino travels the globe seeking more foreign assistance for her economically troubled country, the Philippines continues to have \$1 billion to \$2 billion in untapped aid clogged in its bureaucratic pipeline.

Representatives of international lending agencies and large donor countries, including the United States and Japan, have described the Philippines as having one of the world's most restrictive aid bottlenecks.

"We have delivered money that they have not been able to absorb," said a Western diplomat.

"The problem," he said, "is that this country is in dire economic straits, and they've got all this money available that they're not using."

Interviews with Philippine officials and diplomats from major donor countries point to problems with preparation and implementation of projects, record-keeping, and provision of matching funds.

Philippine and foreign officials also said they are fighting a cultural attitude known here as *ningas cogon*, which literally means a sudden brush fire that quickly burns itself out. Projects often are announced with great fanfare, but soon stall for lack of follow-through.

"The problem is on the implementation side," said Fiorella Estuar, an undersecretary in the public works department. "There is a lack of a consistent review process."

One example is a center in Quezon City to train factory security officers. A diplomat said, "The Japanese constructed the center. They brought in all the foreign equipment — the computers, the typewriters. But the building still has no desks and no chairs. No one is being trained there and the Japanese experts brought in to do the training 'are just idling,'" he said. He concluded that the Philippine government had lost enthusiasm for the project.

Some U.S. lawmakers cite the unabsorbed aid money when voicing reluctance to approve more.

"Congressmen want to see money used for projects," said a diplomat familiar with congressional thinking. "They want to see roads and schools and things that visibly impact on people's lives."

The United States earlier this month agreed to give the Philippines nearly \$1 billion during the next two years for the use of two strategic military bases. The sum is well over twice what Washington currently pays. Sources in the Philippines said some members of Congress already were questioning that increase.

The Japanese Diet also is said to be wary of increasing aid because of the bottleneck, according to officials here. Japan is the Philippines' largest aid donor.

Concern is likely to prompt tough restrictions on aid committed under a proposed \$10 billion mini-Marshall Plan. One diplomat said that before a multinational aid plan is agreed, "the Philippines has to agree to some major administrative reforms."

In the complicated world of international aid, there is considerable disagreement over exactly how to calculate the backlog. For example, some money has been approved for extended periods, to be

disbursed in annual installments. So it is technically incorrect to say the entire amount pledged is unspent.

By the government's own estimate, it is using about 73 percent of its foreign aid — which Philippine officials said actually marked a slight increase over the rate of a few months ago.

"It should be about 80 percent — but we're creeping up," said Mr. Estuar, who heads a special government committee charged with reducing the backlog.

By Mr. Estuar's calculations, the amount of unused aid is only about \$875 million. He counts only the amount that should already have been disbursed, not the total amount pledged by the donors for the next few years.

Foreign aid donors put the backlog of money pledged that has gone unspent at closer to \$2 billion. Funds left over at the end of the past fiscal year that ended Sept. 30 include \$800 million in aid from Japan, \$700 million from the World Bank, \$350 million from the Asian Development Bank, and close to \$250 million from the United States.



MUSIC FOR THE TROOPS — President Kurt Waldheim of Austria presenting an accordion on Friday to General Adolf Radamer, who commands the contingent of 530 Austrian troops serving with United Nations peacekeeping forces on the Golan Heights separating Syria and Israel. Mr. Waldheim visited the troops during a visit to Syria. He also is to visit Kuwait and Turkey.

# Kohl in Moscow: Mission Accomplished

By Robert J. McCartney  
*Washington Post Service*

MOSCOW — In a speech at a banquet welcoming Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev cited German politicians who had counseled significantly to improve Soviet-West German relations. Mr. Kohl's name was not on the list.

Nearly two years ago, Mr. Kohl committed a major diplomatic gaffe when he offhandedly compared Mr. Gorbachev's public relations talents in those of the Nazi propaganda chief, Joseph Goebbels. Mr. Gorbachev was not amused.

West German officials acknowledged the snub delivered to the chancellor during his Moscow visit this week. But they added that Mr. Gorbachev had treated Mr. Kohl cordially in private, and that the Goebbels incident finally had been put to rest.

"The chemistry is excellent now between them," said a Kohl adviser. "This was the main intention of the trip, to improve the chemistry."

The visit, which ended Thursday, established the foundation for a broad improvement in West Germany's bilateral ties with the Soviet Union. Six government agreements and 30 business contracts were signed, and Mr. Gorbachev said "the ice has been broken."

The Soviets agreed to patch up relations principally because they wanted West German investment and technology to help Mr. Gorbachev's campaign for economic change. West German officials said.

Moscow apparently also concluded that it was counterproductive to maintain frosty relations with one of the most important West European countries, especially when Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany has been one of the most outspoken proponents in the West of "taking Gorbachev at his word."

Mr. Kohl had the satisfaction finally of following in the footsteps of President Ronald Reagan, Prime

Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and the French president, Francois Mitterrand, in having a personal meeting with Mr. Gorbachev. The two met for a total of 10 hours, including a private dinner with their wives on Tuesday at Mr. Gorbachev's dacha.

Mr. Kohl, sensitive to concerns among the Western allies that Bonn was getting too cozy with Moscow, stuck closely to North Atlantic Treaty Organization security positions in the talks.

He used nearly every opportunity he had in public to mention that West Germany belonged to NATO and shared the alliance's views. It was the first point he made in an interview with Soviet television at the close of the talks.

"To have intensified contacts with the Soviets does seem to raise doubts among our friends," said a West German official, "so it seems to be necessary always to spell out that we remain firmly on the Western side."

"It is wrong," he said, "to see relations as a zero-sum game, to assume that if we have better rela-

tions with the Soviets, then we have to have worse relations with the allies."

Nevertheless, West Germany may find itself isolated within the Western camp in coming months on two critical issues affecting relations with the Soviets.

Mr. Kohl reaffirmed here that he would seek revisions in a list of high-technology products that Western nations have agreed not to provide to the Eastern Bloc because of security concerns.

In addition, Mr. Gorbachev urged Mr. Kohl to oppose a modernization of arms in Europe. It was a clear reference to West Germany's resistance to U.S. and British desires to commit NATO as soon as possible to deploy a new generation of short-range nuclear weapons on the continent.

The Americans and British hope that a decision on the arms issue may be possible next year. But the Soviets and West Germans are planning a return visit by Mr. Gorbachev to Bonn in May or June. West German acceptance of modernization could cloud that visit, it cancel it.

# NATO Keeps On Course On Updating

ROTTERDAM, Netherlands — NATO's plans to modernize short-range nuclear forces are on course after objections from Belgium, which had threatened to break ranks in the issue, were patched over, defense ministers announced Friday.

"We are moving forward on modernization programs on a step-by-step basis," the U.S. defense secretary, Frank C. Carlucci, said after a two-day nuclear planning meeting.

"There is no split," the secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Manfred Wörner, said.

The 14 ministers met in this Dutch seaside resort to discuss alliance plans to reconfigure air and sea-launched nuclear weapons defending Western Europe and to modernize short-range arms following the 1987 U.S.-Soviet treaty scrapping land-based medium-range missiles.

Modernization of short-range systems — those with a range of up to 500 kilometers (300 miles) — is a highly contentious issue in the alliance.

West Germany, which deploys most of the alliance's nuclear artillery and Lance missiles on its territory, has opposed any quick decision by the alliance to modernize them.

Military commanders are drawing up a group of proposals under which NATO will be able to reduce the number of warheads in Western Europe if there is a firm decision by the alliance to develop and deploy a follow-on version of the Lance missile and a new tactical air-to-surface missile.

Alliance unity at the Scheveningen meeting was threatened when Belgium's six-month-old, center-left coalition said it would be premature to agree to a top-level NATO report defining a role for short-range systems in alliance strategy.

The Belgian defense minister, Guy Coens, said that Belgium had abstained from endorsing the report "considering that assuming any commitment now would be premature."

He said he had been successful in switching the emphasis of the debate to the need for an overall concept integrating arms control into the general security framework.

Mr. Coens signed Belgium with the West German government by saying that the so-called "comprehensive concept" had to be worked out before any decision on modernization was made.

He said Belgium would have "full, democratic debate" on the issue. "No European country will be able to avoid such a debate," Mr. Coens said.

# 4 Arabs Held by Bonn Are Accused Of Plotting Against Israel and U.S.

Reuters

BONN — Security sources said Friday that four Palestinians arrested in West Germany this week might have been plotting attacks on Israeli and U.S. targets before the upcoming elections in those countries.

The police detained 14 Palestinians in Hamburg, Frankfurt, West Berlin and a Düsseldorf suburb on Wednesday and Thursday and later served 4 of them with arrest warrants for criminal conspiracy

and other offenses. The other 10 were released.

By staging an action in Israel before general elections Tuesday, the sources said, the suspects may have been hoping to discredit any moves by the Palestine Liberation Organization to seek an accommodation with Israel.

The suspects are members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, which is opposed to the chairman of the PLO, Yasser Arafat. The group has advocated armed struggle as the ideal means of regaining Arab territories occupied by Israel.

Investigators believe that the group may also have been planning to stage assaults to influence the U.S. presidential election on Nov. 8, the sources said.

Alexander Frechtel, a spokesman for the Federal Prosecutor's Office, amended earlier official information that had put the number of those originally detained at 13. He said the police had found explosives, a grenade launcher and large amounts of weapons in 18 raided apartments and offices.

Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann praised the arrests as a triumph for West German intelligence and for international anti-terrorist cooperation.

The sources said there were no signs that the group had had contact with West German urban guerrillas or links with the case of Mohammed Ali Hammadi, who is on trial in Frankfurt on suspicion of having killed a passenger during a 1985 hijacking of a TWA jetliner.

The Popular Front-General Command is based in Damascus and is led by a former Syrian Army captain, Ahmed Jibril. Mr. Jibril has in the past accused Mr. Arafat of preparing to recognize Israel in order to set up an independent Palestinian state in the territories.

Mr. Jibril supported pro-Syrian Palestinian dissidents who forced Mr. Arafat to leave Lebanon with his followers after fighting in 1983.

The PLO representative in West Germany, Abdalla Franji, said his organization condemned any guerrilla attacks outside the Israeli-occupied territories.

"Such actions can only help Israel and undercut legitimate resistance of our people in the territories," Mr. Franji said.

He said guerrilla violence at this time would be a deliberate attempt to derail the meeting of the Palestine National Congress, the Palestinian in-exile, next month in Algiers.

Mr. Arafat hopes to win endorsement for the proclamation of a government-in-exile from the congress.

# Ariane Puts TV Satellite Into Orbit

Reuters

PARIS — A West European Ariane rocket was launched late Thursday from a base in French Guiana, and it placed a French broadcasting satellite into orbit, European space agency officials said.

The Ariane-2 rocket lifted clear of the Kourou Space Agency center at Kourou at 11:17 P.M. and released the 2.1-ton satellite into orbit 20 minutes later.

It was the eighth successful launch of an Ariane rocket since flights from the base resumed in September 1987 after a 16-month hiatus caused by several failures of third-stage engines.

Experts had feared possible problems with the solar panels of the TDF-1 satellite after panels on its West German twin TVSAT-1 failed to open last year.

TDF-1 was the 14th satellite launched from Kourou in as many months.

The two-billion-franc (\$322 million) satellite, capable of beaming high-definition television directly into viewers' homes, has been looking for customers since it was proposed in 1979.

■ Soviets Launch Shuttle

The Soviet Union will launch the Buran shuttle Saturday from the Baikonur Space Center, Reuters reported from Moscow. It will be lifted by Energia, the world's biggest booster rocket.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## U.S. Deficit Climbs to \$155.1 Billion

WASHINGTON (AP) — The federal budget deficit, after dramatically improving last year, grew in fiscal 1988 to \$155.1 billion, higher than the Reagan administration had anticipated, the administration reported Friday.

The administration's final accounting for the budget year that ended Sept. 30 showed that the imbalance between revenues and spending rose \$5.4 billion, or 3.6 percent, from the previous year's \$149.7 billion deficit.

The 1988 budget gap was still well below the record of \$221.1 billion set in the 1986 fiscal year and below the target of \$164 billion in the deficit reduction law. But it exceeded both the initial administration projection of \$146.7 billion issued in February and the updated estimate of \$152.3 billion released in July. It hit the Congressional Budget Office projection of \$155 billion nearly exactly.

## Book on Kennedy Slaying Suspended

PARIS (UPI) — A French publishing firm has suspended the release of a book that asserts that President John F. Kennedy's assassination was carried out by three Marseille-based hit men, a spokesman said Friday.

The decision by Editions Plon came after alibis were produced this past week for two of the alleged killers named in an British television program that was based on the book, "The Kennedy Assassins," by Steve Rivele, an American author. A spokesman for Plon said eventual publication of the book had not been ruled out.

The documentary alleged that three Corsicans, Saverio Fioniti, Luciani Sarti and Roger Boccognini, were hired by the Mafia to carry out the assassination in November 1963. Mr. Fioniti has provided evidence that he was aboard a French naval vessel at the time. Mr. Sarti is dead but his daughter has produced papers bolstering her argument that her father, at the time of the attack, was in Marseille recovering from an industrial accident. Mr. Boccognini is in hiding and is being sought by the police in connection with other crimes.

## U.S. Fines Meat Packer \$4.3 Million

WASHINGTON (UPI) — John Morrell & Co., a meat processor, was ordered Friday to pay a \$4.3 million fine for "willfully ignoring a crippling illness" that struck more than 40 percent of the employees in a South Dakota plant.

It was the biggest penalty ever levied against a company by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in the federal agency's 17-year history. John A. Pendergrass, head of the agency, said, "This case involves an employer who knew about a serious health hazard, saw the tragic toll on its workers, and chose to ignore it." The corporation has 157 days in which to challenge the penalties.

The agency said that officials of Morrell, a subsidiary of United Brands Inc., ignored the illness — cumulative trauma disorder — that affected more than 40 percent of the workers at a packing plant in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

## Bonn Drops Aid in Jet Sale to Jordan

BONN (Reuters) — The West German government dropped plans Friday to extend federal credits for a British sale of Tornado fighter jets to Jordan, bowing to protests within the governing coalition against shipping arms to unstable regions.

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, who heads the supervisory board of the federal credit agency, has recommended that the board vote against underwriting the sale to Jordan of eight Tornados, a government spokesman, Friedhelm Ost, said. He added: "You can assume that the export will still take place."

According to sources in the aerospace industry, the United States has urged West Germany to back the export to forestall a Soviet attempt to sell MiG fighters to Jordan. They said Secretary of State George P. Shultz had made the plea in a letter to the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in the summer.

## For the Record

Two Irish men and a woman convicted of conspiring to kill the secretary of state for Northern Ireland were given 25-year prison sentences Friday. Judge Swinton Thomas of Winchester Court said Martina Shanahan, 22, John McCann, 24, and Finbar Cullen, 27, conspired to murder Tom Klug and others "who were carrying out their public duties." (AP)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### U.S. Air Victims Found Underpaid

WASHINGTON (LAT) — The commercial airline industry in the U.S. paid survivors an average of \$363,000 for each victim killed in 25 major air disasters, less than half of the average \$749,000 in economic losses that victims' survivors ultimately suffered from the loss of a family member in an air crash, according to a study released Friday by the Rand Corp.

Moreover, researchers of the California research institute discovered that payments to survivors were often arbitrary and varied dramatically, not only from crash to crash, but from victim to victim. About 25 percent of the 2,198 deaths resulted in compensation of less than \$100,000, according to the study.

The study, based on 25 major air crashes that occurred in the United States between 1970 and 1984, was initiated and partly funded by the Aerospace Industries Association and the Air Transport Association of America, which represents major U.S. aircraft manufacturers and airlines, respectively.

### French Drivers Face Penalty Points

PARIS (IHT) — The French government announced Friday that it would introduce tougher punishments and technical controls of cars in an attempt to stop a rising toll of deaths on the roads.

Faced with more than 10,000 deaths this year, one of the highest fatality rates in Europe, the government announced the measures after an emergency inter-ministerial meeting.

From 1992, the police will be empowered to record penalty points on drivers' licenses, graduated according to the seriousness of the offense. After a certain number of points, the permits will be confiscated. From 1990, vehicles more than five years old will have to pass an inspection every three years. Fines will be increased, and in many cases made payable on the spot. And the police will be supplied with more breath-testing and radar equipment.

British Rail fares will rise by 9 percent on average in January to improve services, it was announced Friday. On some long journeys, such as London to Scotland, they will go up as much as 21 percent. (AFP)

Striking Lisbon ferry workers blocked access to the capital by halting service on the Tagus River. Portuguese teachers also staged one-day strikes Friday for better wages and job prospects. Union sources said the walkouts forced all universities and many schools to close. (Reuters)

Air fares from Nigeria will rise by between 65 and 100 percent on Nov. 1, a spokesman for foreign airlines in Lagos said Friday. The dramatic increase — the third in two years — will compensate for the declining value of the currency, the naira. The new fares are still cheaper than the tickets bought abroad. A full economy return from London with British Airways costs \$972 (\$1,722) or \$2,210 naira (\$1,978) at the official rate — nearly 3,000 naira more than a ticket bought in Lagos. (Reuters)

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# U.S. to Require Strengthening of 737s

By Richard Witkin  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — The Federal Aviation Administration has proposed a rule that would require extensive strengthening of the structure of the older Boeing 737 airliners, in a far-reaching action resulting from the blowout of a large section of a 737's fuselage on a flight in Hawaii last April.

The action was viewed by highly placed agency officials as representing an important shift in government strategy on how to ensure the continuing safety of 737s and of other airliners as they pile up flight hours.

The proposal Thursday said the projected new rule was needed because studies of the Aloha accident and the recent discovery of serious cracks on a 737 owned by Continental Airlines had shown that the current policy of inspections could not ensure continuing safety over the long run.

In a companion move to help assure safety until the structural changes are made, the agency issued a final rule imposing altitude

restrictions on operations of the older 737s affected.

The planes may fly no higher than 26,000 feet (about 8,000 meters) until maintenance crews carry out more stringent inspections than those previously required.

The proposed structural-change rule calls for replacing 8,000 fuselage rivets with improved rivets on 100 or more early models of the 737 operated by airlines in the United States.

Most foreign operators of another 120 aging 737s would be expected to comply with the rule voluntarily.

The deadline for the changes would vary from six months to four years, depending on the number of flights each plane has made.

The rule is expected to become final in about six weeks.

The airlines operating most of older 737s in the United States are American, United, Piedmont, Continental, and American West.

The altitude restriction related to the stresses on a fuselage as the cabin is pressurized after takeoff and depressurized before landing.

The move to mandate extensive changes on 737s was viewed by safety experts as an important transition point in the development of government policy on ensuring the safety of older airliners.

"We are now saying it's time to fix design weaknesses rather than continuing to inspect for flaws," an FAA official said. "It is a fundamental shift in our way of operating."

The FAA estimated that it would require 2,016 hours of work by mechanics to make the proposed changes. At \$40 an hour, that would come to more than \$80,000 a plane.

Anthony J. Broderick, associate administrator of the agency, held out the prospect that the shift would be extended to other airliner models that started coming off the production lines 25 years ago.

"This is the first major action in what is expected to be a series dealing with all types of aging airliners," he said.

The official said the fuselage design of other older Boeing planes, like the Boeing 747 jumbo jet and

the three-engine Boeing 727, was similar to the design of the early model 737.

But he said that the problem was not pressing because the designs of the other planes differed in the thickness of the fuselage skins and in other significant details.

■ A Raise for Controllers

The Federal Aviation Administration said Friday that it has received clearance for a pay-increase plan designed to attract more experienced air traffic control employees in the three largest U.S. metropolitan areas. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The Office of Personnel Management approved a "demonstration project" Thursday calling for the agency to boost pay by as much as 20 percent for some employees at hard-to-staff air traffic control centers in the New York, Los Angeles and Chicago areas.

Jarneyman, or full-performance-level, controllers and some inspectors at the busiest airports are paid as much as \$60,683 annually

WORLD BRIEFS

Climbs to \$155.1 Bill... The federal budget deficit, after three years in fiscal 1988 to \$155.1 billion, higher than had anticipated, the administration's final accounting for the budget year is expected to show a deficit of \$147.7 billion, well below the record of \$221.1 billion set in 1982.

Knolly Slaying Suspect

French publishing firm has suspended the sale of a book by a man named Knolly, a spokesman said. The book, 'The Kennedy Assassination', is a collection of letters and documents.

Heat Packer \$4.3 Million

John Morrell & Co., a meat processor, has been fined \$4.3 million for 'willfully ignoring' the health department's orders to stop selling meat.

Aid in Jet Sale to Jolt

The West German government dropped its bid to buy a British jet, a source said. The sale was intended to jolt the market.

Short Takes

Critics of the brief radio and television 'bites' of the president...

Dukakis Presses His Appeal To Middle Class Americans

By T.R. Reid... Michael S. Dukakis finally took advantage of a golden opportunity, giving a national television audience an explanation of why he wants to be president.



Michael S. Dukakis being fitted with an earpiece before his interview with Dan Rather.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Observing the Day

The Martians Landed

Fifty years ago this Sunday a realistic-sounding radio drama about Martians invading New Jersey with death rays caused many Americans to jump on their phones.

country to be on the side of average Americans," he said. Offered the showpiece of a 12-minute interview with Dan Rather on the Thursday 'CBS Evening News'...

class voters, responded forcefully to some of the attacks on him, suggested that the Republican nominee, George Bush, was a candidate of the rich...

THE HUSTINGS

Dukakis Gains Slightly With Blue-Collar Support

NEW YORK (NYT)—Michael S. Dukakis has gained ground on Vice President George Bush, according to the latest NBC News-Wall Street Journal poll...

incumbents out-raised their challengers by nearly 3 to 1, and enjoyed a 5-to-1 advantage in political action donations.

Incumbents Have Edge In Political Action Funds

WASHINGTON (WP)—George V. Voinovich, the Republican candidate for U.S. Senate in Ohio, was in a unique position at the start of the month.

San Francisco Registrar Is Just 'Not in the Mood'

SAN FRANCISCO (NYT)—With the freespokenness that one often associates with San Francisco politics, the city's voters are facing the election in some turmoil.

Iran Marks Hostage Affair

NICOSIA—The Iranian parliament approved a motion Thursday calling for Nov. 4, the anniversary of the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran...

Some Fear U.S. Bill May Spur Narcotics Use: By Lowering Penalties

By Michael Isikoff... WASHINGTON—Although it was hailed as an escalation in the war on drugs, legislation Congress passed last week would establish civil penalties for personal drug use...

But Representative William J. Hughes, Democrat of New Jersey, the chairman of the House crime subcommittee, who argued against the provision, said: "My concern is we're sending conflicting signals here."

Wildlife Havens in U.S. Said to Be Endangered

WASHINGTON—The National Wildlife Refuge System, federal lands set aside as havens for animals and migratory birds, is in poor and deteriorating condition, the Wilderness Society has asserted.

The society, a national nonprofit conservation group, said in a report Thursday that the refuges had been badly neglected by the Reagan administration and were facing "a host of problems" that were endangering their ability to support wildlife.

WEL UPDATE

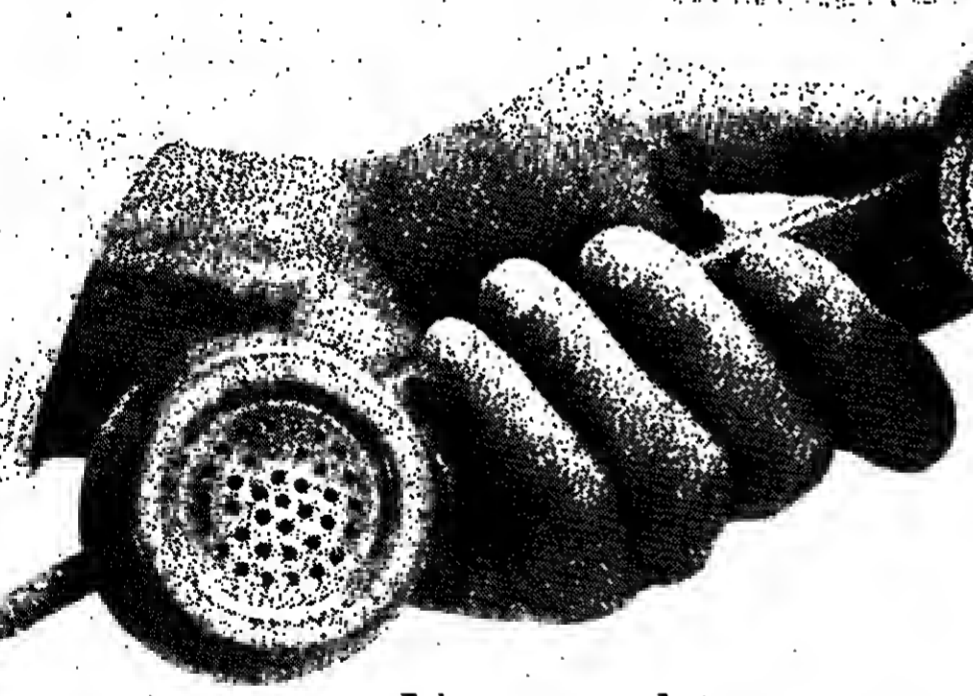
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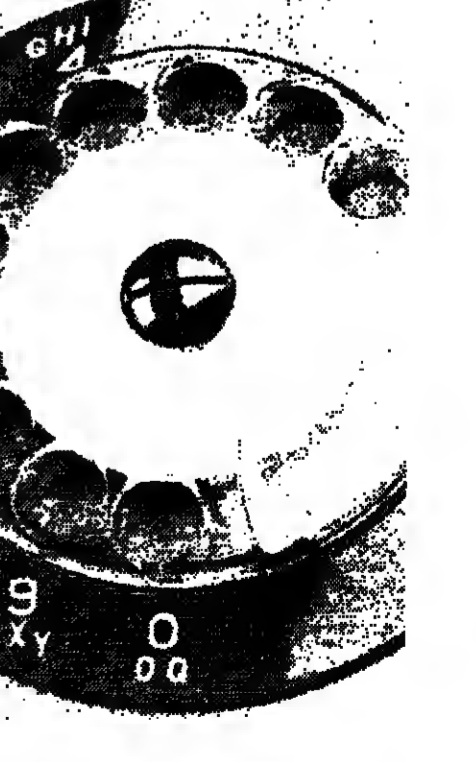


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# Defying Threats, Nigerian Lawyer Crusades Against Military Regime

By James Brooke  
New York Times Service

**LAGOS** — "Read this," Gani Fawehinmi commanded a visitor to his law chambers, waving a newspaper clipping as if it were evidence of corruption to a court.

"Ex-Police Boss Leaves Millions," the lawyer prompted impatiently. "From his salary? Hah!"

With energy to match his indignation, Mr. Fawehinmi spun to a nearby table and proudly zipped a finger up and down a stack of his legal briefs against Nigeria's chief of security, Colonel Halilu Akilu.

With open party politics scheduled to return to Nigeria next spring, most politically active Nigerians are maintaining a low profile, putting together alliances in secret.

But Mr. Fawehinmi — who gleefully admits, "I am proud to be a confrontationist" — is taking a different strategy to hasten the return of democracy to Nigeria, Africa's most populous nation. This year, he has emerged as a one-man movement battling Nigeria's military government for more civil freedoms.

By enlisting the aid of Nigeria's increasingly feisty press and by marshaling the resources of law chambers here, Mr. Fawehinmi is holding his own in Nigeria's David and Goliath show.

By speaking loudly and bluntly at a time of political uptoeing, Mr. Fawehinmi has also emerged as one of the most popular opposition figures.

"The military has accentuated the level of corruption in this country," he charged recently. "They steal and they flaunt the wealth in the face of the people."

Public accusations like these may have prompted some of the 18 incidents Mr. Fawehinmi lists in a 14-month computer-updated "Catalogue of Harassments."

In June, for example, "eight hefty persons" tried to burn down his house in Lagos and "a security agent" attacked him outside a Lagos courtroom. In both cases, Mr. Fawehinmi was charged — in one case with arson, in the other with assault. The charges were later dropped.

On Sept. 27, the authorities confiscated his passport. On Oct. 6, near his house, an air force

rammed a car driven by one of his two wives. The woman, who was four months pregnant, required 16 stitches to her face.

In reaction, Nigeria's intellectual and media establishment rallied around the lawyer last week.

"Who is after Gani Fawehinmi?" asked an editorial in *The Guardian*, Nigeria's most-respected newspaper.

"It would appear that what we are witnessing is the work of fanatical officers who believe that physical harassment of individual citizens is a legitimate means of defending the state."

Wole Soyinka, a Nobel Prize laureate for literature, declared last week:

"We will not accept another parcel bomb, this time for Gani Fawehinmi. We will not accept a mysterious accident to his pregnant wife. We will not accept a break into his house."

Two years ago, a parcel bomb killed Dele Giwa, editor of *Newswatch*, a leading Nigerian magazine. Mr. Fawehinmi tried unsuccessfully to prosecute Colonel Akilu for the murder.

Mr. Fawehinmi says he believes his latest trou-

bles stem from a speech he gave on Aug. 27, the third anniversary of the coup that brought Major General Ibrahim Babangida to power.

Some Nigerians heard two different speeches that day.

Speaking on national television, President Babangida used the occasion to warn "those who are parading themselves as presidential candidates" that "the ban on politics is still in force and any violation of this injunction will be ruthlessly dealt with and seriously punished."

Addressing 10,000 students in a field at Obafemi Awolowo University, the opposition lawyer traced Nigeria's travails, from independence from Britain in 1960 to the present.

He concluded: "There is one fundamental cause for all these problems. It is bad leadership — inept, deceptive, duplicitous, unpatriotic, directionless, vague, incoherent, sheepish, uninspiring, lawless, mediocre."

"Since independence," he said, "each successive government assumed power either by rigging elections or by military usurpation."

"Each rolled out tons of papers or promises

only to settle down to the business, not of governance, but of serious looting, brigandage, perversion of values, ethnic politicization, insensitivity, spurious economic and financial maladjustments, useless task forces."

Mr. Fawehinmi, a British-trained lawyer, says his political leanings roughly coincide with those of the British Labor Party, and he says he opposes the privatization of certain state-owned businesses, like the railways and airlines.

He also expresses skepticism that Major Babangida will keep his promise to return Nigeria to civilian rule in 1992.

Rofinat Williams, a prominent Nigerian lawyer, grumbled: "Many lawyers are harassed when they take on controversial cases. Only Gani calls a press conference each time."

At Dodan Barracks, command headquarters of Nigeria's military government, Major General Babangida chuckled when asked about the radical lawyer.

"I think this is what gives Nigeria vitality, these divergent views," he said. "These are people who feel everybody's wrong except them."

# Reagan Praises Glasnost But He Cautions On Radar Station

By Lou Cannon  
Washington Post Service

**LOS ANGELES** — President Ronald Reagan praised Friday what he called the remarkable changes occurring in the Soviet Union but said that Moscow's refusal to dismantle a radar station in Siberia darkened "the otherwise hopeful horizon" on arms control.

In a speech to the Los Angeles World Affairs Council the president gave a largely optimistic appraisal of U.S.-Soviet relations and predicted a continuing trend toward freedom in Eastern Europe.

He said that a treaty limiting strategic nuclear arms was "attainable in the next few years."

Answering questions after his speech, Mr. Reagan praised President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's efforts at economic and political restructuring and said that "it would be a great setback" if he were replaced.

But he reiterated that "we will not be able to conclude any strategic arms control agreement unless the Soviets tear down their radar station at a significant violation" of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

The Soviet government announced Thursday that it was turning the radar station over to the Soviet Academy of Sciences for use as a civilian-run international space research center. The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Genadi I. Gerasimov, said that the action was preferable to destroying a facility that could be "of benefit to the whole world."

White House officials announced that U.S. and Soviet technical experts will meet Monday in Geneva to hear Soviet explanations of the proposal, but they expressed doubt that it would be acceptable.

"Whether they call it an international space center or a drive-in movie, it's still a violation," an official said.

Much of Mr. Reagan's speech focused on internal Soviet changes and on what he said was "inevitable" change to Eastern Europe, where "an artificial economic and political system, long imposed on these peoples against their will, is more and more exposed as bankrupt and discredited."

The president said that talk of democratic change in the Soviet Union remained "tentative, hardly the stuff of sure-fire prophecy."

... But he added: "Still, to those of us used to the monolithic nature of Soviet society in the postwar era, these changes seem remarkable."

# BUSH: Campaign Aides Have Perfected the Art of Negative Campaigning

(Continued from page 1)

bank ready for use in the event Mr. Dukakis became the Democratic nominee.

The five Bush aides watching from behind a two-way mirror were the campaign manager, Lee Atwater, a media consultant, Roger Ailes, Robert Teeter, a pollster, the chief of staff, Craig L. Fuller, and the senior adviser, Nicholas F. Brady.

One of their researchers dispassionately told the New Jerseyites about Massachusetts' prisoner furlough program, about Mr. Dukakis' veto of legislation requiring teachers to lead their classes in the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag, about pollution in Boston Harbor, about everything else the rest of the nation has since been shown in 30-second paid dollops on television screens this fall.

At the start of that evening, all 30 of the human guinea pigs had been Dukakis supporters. By the end of it, only 15 were.

"I realized right there," Mr.

Atwater said, "that we had the wherewithal to win, and that the sky was the limit on Dukakis's negativity."

Mr. Atwater prides himself as an expert on negative campaigning — it is the subject of his half-completed doctoral dissertation in political science — but even he underestimated the shelf life of the attacks they tested that night.

"They started picking Dukakis's pocket early, and they never had to stop," lamented one veteran Democratic power-broker. "They woke up every morning this summer and this fall and they've been able to say to themselves, 'Hey, this furlough stuff is still working. Let's keep doing it.' I've never seen anything like it."

Nor has the American public. The voters this year have been exposed to more negative television advertising than ever. The Bush diet of ads is estimated at three negative ones for every two positive ones. By contrast, the two Ronald Reagan presidential campaigns

used a mix that was overwhelmingly positive.

Predictably, the voters are turned off. Polls published in *The New York Times* and *The Wall Street Journal* in the past week show that, by nearly 2 to 1, voters are dissatisfied with their Nov. 8 options and wish someone else were running. Even in an era marked by cynicism toward politicians, those indices of disillusionment are at record highs.

Bruce Bahbitz, a former Arizona governor and an early dropout from the Democratic nomination contest, said, "This is surely the most barren presidential campaign of my lifetime."

For the past week on the campaign trail, Mr. Dukakis has been crying "foul," but many of his supporters worry that his response has been too little too late. The bitterness they express over the success of the Bush attacks is rivaled only by their anger and puzzlement at the ineptness of the Dukakis responses.

"The Democratic effort has been

the worst-managed campaign in this century," said Senator Terry Sanford, Democrat of North Carolina.

Was there something in the political climate of 1988 that permitted this campaign to be dominated by peripheral — if powerfully symbolic — issues, and by a succession of distortions and half-truths?

Richard Wirthlin, a Republican pollster, attributes the absence of any grand debate this year to the tranquility of the times.

"It hasn't happened too frequently," he said, "that we enjoy relatively high employment, relatively low inflation, and the real hope and concrete evidence of normalization of relations with our major adversary in the world."

"So you take those issues off the table, and what you are left with is the pledge and Willie Horton," he said, referring to the first-degree murder convict who raped a woman while on Massachusetts prison furlough.

Some experts argue that the Bush campaign overestimated the early peril of its political situation and wound up running a campaign it would come to regret.

Greg Markus, a University of Michigan political scientist, said, "Presidential campaigns are determined not principally by campaign events, but by larger, slower-moving forces: partisan strength, strength of the economy, overall satisfaction with foreign affairs."

"In those terms," he said, "any Republican presidential nominee would have had to work awfully hard to lose this election."

As matters now stand, he said, if Bush is elected it will be with no mandate and it will be greeted with a bitter congressional opposition, a polarized electorate and "the shortest honeymoon in history."

# PILL: Curb Is Reversed

(Continued from page 1)

progesterone, a natural chemical essential in pregnancy. When used in conjunction with a prostaglandin to induce contractions, it produces what is in effect a miscarriage.

The French government last month authorized the use of RU 486 as an alternative means of abortion in the first seven weeks of pregnancy, but it stipulated that the pill could be administered only in clinics licensed to terminate pregnancies. Because of fears that the drug could produce birth defects, women must sign an agreement to have a surgical abortion if the compound fails.

Doctors said about 10,000 women in France and China had been given the drug with no major ill effects. Britain, Spain, the Netherlands and Sweden are also reported to be close to deciding to adopt the drug.

Miss Watleton said the was "certain" that RU 486 would soon be available in the United States, both as a method of "fertility management" and for other possible uses, such as treating breast cancer and avoiding a cesarean section to childbirth.

The National Right to Life Committee in the United States, whose threat to boycott Roussel-Uclaf products was a factor in the company's decision to suspend distribution, has called use of the drug "chemical warfare on the unborn."

Catholic and right-to-life groups said the pill would tend to make abortion a routine occurrence.

But Dr. Allan Rosenfield, dean of the Columbia University School of Public Health in New York, said to Rio de Janeiro that the pill could help avert an "epidemic" of deaths among women of child-bearing age. He said that as many as 200,000 women a year were dying of poorly performed abortions.

"Here is a method which the world has sought for so long," he said, "one that might make safe abortions more accessible and prevent so many unnecessary deaths."



Etienne-Emile Baudien, who developed RU 486, in Rio de Janeiro.

# CHINA: Party Leaders Are Told to Reduce Inflation

(Continued from page 1)

to slam the brakes on the country's overheated economy.

It decided to postpone for at least two years decontrolling prices that have been set by the state at an artificially low level. Such a move is considered essential to the overall success of the program to transform the economy, but it was postponed because it would probably fuel inflation.

Mr. Zhao's speech also gave the impression that the party was fighting desperately to maintain control

over provincial governments and regional party units, many of which have been going their own way, spending hard-earned foreign exchange on their own pet projects.

"It is correct for central authorities to divert some power to lower levels," he said, "but that power that belongs to the central authorities must be centralized rather than weakened."

The China Daily said that some people had defied central government orders and started new construction projects right after they had learned that the government

was cracking down on such projects.

It quoted Mr. Zhao as having said that the government must ensure that inflation next year is "conspicuously lower" than this year's level.

When inflation reaches 10 percent, he said, it affects economic and social stability.

Mr. Zhao said the Chinese people were most dissatisfied with three things: price increases, the unfair distribution of wealth and corruption in party and government institutions.

# MOSCOW: Capitalist Threshold

(Continued from page 1)

the intolerant delays, and the Soviet insistence on control.

With public confidence in perestroika flagging, some economists, both Soviet and American, have contended that the government should spurge on shiploads of foreign goods to create an aura of accomplishment.

Vladimir G. Klyuyev, the minister of light industry, said the government had decided "categorically" against instant gratification.

"That path has no future to it," he said Friday. "One purchase follows another, and then another, thousands on end, and the Soviet Union will never be able to get out of this dependence on buying. No, we must organize our own production."

Mr. Klyuyev's ministry will receive the bulk of the new loans, which he said would be plunged into modernization of clothing and

shoe factories and other consumer enterprises.

"When people see the results," he said, "they will have more enthusiasm and perestroika will march forward at a quicker pace."

Mr. Klyuyev scolded American banks for lagging behind Europe and Japan in the bidding to lend money here.

"I think American business circles are making a mistake," he said. "While West Europeans, and to a lesser extent the Japanese, seem to have decided that investing in the Soviet Union is a good policy, Americans have been more wary."

Some U.S. senators and Reagan administration officials have expressed concern that the new credits from the West will help to underwrite the Soviet military.

"Nonsense," said Boris I. Gostev, the finance minister. He added: "Well, as they say, that's your problem."

insurance claim would be required giving the Soviet insurer broad access to intelligence data, still highly classified, on which the U.S. allegation of bugging is based.

■ **Soviets Reject Claim**

The Soviet Union said Friday that Mr. Reagan's decision to tear down the embassy was part of an "overtly anti-Soviet" campaign designed to divert attention from U.S. bugging of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, United Press International reported from Moscow.

Radio Moscow dismissed the U.S. claims of bugging devices in its embassy as "groundless."

In a commentary from Washington, the official Tass news agency said the Soviet Union has repeatedly denied U.S. "fabrications" that the eight-story embassy building was so riddled with electronic listening devices that virtually any conversation could be heard by the Soviet intelligence service.

# 2 Whales Swim Free From Ice

The Associated Press

**BARROW, Alaska** — Two California gray whales stranded by arctic ice for three weeks finally swam toward freedom Friday, moving down an open channel in their long-delayed migration out of the Arctic to warmer seas, officials said.

The breakthrough, confirmed by airplane and helicopter pilots, appeared to end a large-scale rescue operation that combined efforts by Eskimos, environmentalists, oil company experts, the U.S. military and Soviet icebreaking crews.

If the whales followed the channel carved by the Soviet icebreakers, they would still have to navigate "leads," natural breaks in the ice that vary greatly in width and close or open according to the wind, about 200 miles (325 kilometers) to the open ocean.

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INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH, English speaking, Sundays 11:30 a.m., Schanzen, gate 25. Tel. (01) 69 35 25.

# EMBASSY: U.S. Damage Claim

(Continued from page 1)

American inspection teams detected what they said were electronic "bugging" devices in the structure.

A report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence said there were indications as early as 1982 of "extensive bugging."

The \$29 million in claims that have been presented to Soviet officials so far in connection with construction of the office building were made under an arbitration procedure to the construction contract, according to the State Department.

An independent arbitrator, who is overseen by a Scandinavian group, makes the final determination of any claims.

The Reagan administration has decided not to pursue a claim for bugging under a construction insurance policy with Soviet authorities, officials said. Among the reasons for this decision is that such an

attempts in the military against the Afghan president, Major General Najib. General Najib denounced such plots in an Oct. 25 speech to the Central Committee.

He called the party purge a necessary measure "to maintain party unity and defend the state's sovereignty against such elements."

■ **Pullout to Resume**

The Finnish commander of the United Nations team monitoring the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan was quoted Friday as saying that Moscow would resume its military pullout soon, Reuters reported from Helsinki.

"It will definitely not be long before the rest of the troops leave for home," Major General Rauti Helminen told the newspaper *Ruutu* from Islamabad.

The newspaper reported Helminen as saying the withdrawal would resume next month.

The Afghan records, signed in Geneva in April, called for Moscow to withdraw half its troops by Aug. 15, a target UN officials say was met. The rest of the troops should be pulled out by Feb. 15,

# VOTE: Nays Are Heard

(Continued from Page 1)

search of dissenting votes. The legislature, which is slated to be reorganized and vested with independent power under plans proposed by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has long been a symbol of authoritarian rule in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gorbachev, already the general secretary of the Central Committee, was also elected chairman of the President of the Supreme Soviet, or Soviet president, earlier this month.

The two disputed pieces of legislation were placed before the deputies Friday by Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the President.

He told the legislature that the President, an executive committee that has traditionally dictated policy, unanimously favored approval of both measures.

When Mr. Menteshashvili finished, Pavel Goryunov, a deputy from the Soviet republic of Estonia, took the floor to object, saying that the proposed legislation was too vague.

In another development, a government spokesman said Friday that Anatoli F. Dobrynin, who was removed last month as one of the party's senior foreign policy officials, had been appointed as an adviser to Mr. Gorbachev in his role as president.

Mr. Dobrynin, who served as ambassador to Washington from 1961 to 1986, apparently will help Mr. Gorbachev handle legislative matters that involve foreign policy,

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Apartheid's Choices

It was a very rough set of elections for P. W. Botha, the sometime and somewhat reforming president. His particular purpose was to draw blacks into these local elections so as to put a face of black participation on the grim structure of apartheid.

Dithering is always the easy temptation. But how can it possibly serve him or his white constituency's real interests? He should be using his power to act while he still has it.

Death for the Public

It is not surprising that George Bush finds it politically rewarding to favor the death penalty or that Congress feels obliged to write it into a new drug bill. More than 70 percent of Americans support capital punishment.

without benefit of clergy." A person might hang for forgery, arson, poisoning — even for trivial offenses like posting as a gypsy or cutting down an ornamental shrub.



OPINION

Dukakis: What About The World?

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — At last, the Democratic presidential campaign is facing the most important national security problem that will confront the next president and is giving the country some interesting analysis and reasonable prescriptions.

The New Europe May Doom the Soviet System

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The prospect of what Europe is on the way to becoming has everyone else worried — the Soviet Union most of all. For Japan and the United States, the Europe of 1992 and after promises a more frenetic competition.

The Italians have been the most innovative in responding to Mr. Gorbachev's needs. A year ago there was a huge Italian exposition in Moscow of those "intermediate technologies" that the Soviet Union really needs — after decades of redundant or irrelevant heavy industrial investments.

perspective, though, rather than in a short one, and take into account the essential failure of the Soviet system, and the fact that Western Europe has not only recovered its prewar place as the world's most important center of industrial production but is now removing its internal barriers to further expansion.

Let Moscow Finance Perestroika

TO PAY for perestroika the Soviet Union has started a borrowing binge in the West. There is every chance that Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms will come unstuck in ethnic outbursts and the sheer inability of communism to reform itself.

Other Comment

More Glasnost and Less Gulag

If President Gorbachev indeed intends to release all the Soviet Union's remaining political prisoners by the end of the year, that is very good news indeed. The securing of human rights has been high on the West's agenda in its dealings with the Kremlin for the past 15 years or so, and while much progress has been made since Mr. Gorbachev came to power, the continued detention of dissidents is an ugly reminder of the potential of the Soviet system.

Too Many African Countries

If Europeans, our erstwhile colonizers, are coming together politically, economically, scientifically and in the area of defense and security in order to coordinate effective action and have a voice in the world, ought not we in Africa to question maintaining divisions arbitrarily created for us by outsiders in the 19th century? We have 54 countries in Africa; we have too many countries.

Don't Believe What You Hear About Communism

By Nicholas Eberstadt

WASHINGTON — The allure of Marxism-Leninism, and the legitimacy of Communist rule itself, owe much to the purported success of "socialist" governance in dealing with poverty. Admirers of Communist states have long claimed that Marxist-Leninist doctrine endows these regimes with a special concern for and understanding of the problems of the poor.

In the 1950s, after Stalin's death, health conditions improved quickly for a time. Then something strange happened. In the early 1960s, death rates for middle-aged men began rising. Soon they were rising for adult men and women alike. When infant mortality rates started going up in the early 1970s, the Soviet Union simply stopped publishing these numbers.

would be deliberate and official falsification of the infant mortality rate. While there is no direct proof that this has occurred, it is worth recalling that Mr. Castro has in the past admitted to falsifying other politically important statistics to "confuse the enemies of the revolution."

Another Oil Price Collapse?

Iran's proposed formula to end a dispute with Iraq over oil production quotas is an encouraging first step toward removing the main source of disunity within OPEC. The proposal for parity with Iraq for oil exports only (hence excluding output for domestic consumption) understandably will not be accepted easily by other member countries, notably the Gulf states. Iran's domestic oil consumption is over three times as large as Iraq's. However, OPEC's officials now at least have something to work with in reuniting the group and in restoring its ability to defend the oil market and price stability.

The Solution for Chicago

Here's a case of first-class dumbness: Zero Population Growth, a group apparently in favor of zero population growth, has just come out with a study that names the most and least stressful American cities. Based on such factors as violent crime, education, environment and population, Gary is No. 1 on the list and Chicago is No. 2. What's stupid is the comment from one of the group's officials, who suggests that pitiful, loathsome cities like ours might learn something by looking at the cities at the top of the class.

Germans and History: Give It to Us Straight

The following is adapted from an address on Oct. 12 by Richard von Weizsäcker, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, opening a congress of historians in Bamberg.

Like other nations, the German nation has suffered time and again from its own history, and not just since 1933. But it cannot make others responsible for what it and its neighbors endured under National Socialism. It was led by criminals and allowed itself to be led by them. It knows that this is true.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1987. KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. FALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen. LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher. JOHN VINCIGUERRA, Editor in Chief. WALTER WELLS, News Editor. AMELIA ABB, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, Deputy Editors. CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor. ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages. JAMES R. CRATE, Business Financial Editor. RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher. ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers. FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS, Circulation Director. ROLF D. KRANEPUHL, Advertising Sales Director. ROBERT HOWELL, Director, Information Systems.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Icebound Ships NEW YORK — Intelligence received from Alaska states that thirteen whalers are icebound in longitude 174 degrees west and latitude 74 degrees north, and that their condition is hopeless. Over five hundred persons are on board the vessels, which, together with their cargoes, are expected to become a total loss.

1913: A Mexico Lobby

WASHINGTON — Any attempt to hold a "full and free" election in Mexico such as demanded by President Wilson would be a farce, and holding one would be a "crime against humanity," such is the contention of leading American rightists who addressed to President Wilson a memorial in 1913.

1938: Italians for Libya

GENOVA — Embarkation was completed today (Oct. 28) of 12,000 colonists from northern Italy, who, with six thousand comrades from central and southern regions, will leave port tomorrow for Libya in the greatest mass migration Italy has ever seen.



Appointments

A Special Arts and Leisure Report

ARTS/ANTIQUES

New Season Could Mark an End to the Spending Spree

Easy money and the role of newcomers were in evidence at the auction of Elton John's possessions.



Istoriato dish, Italian majolica from the Darniron Collection.



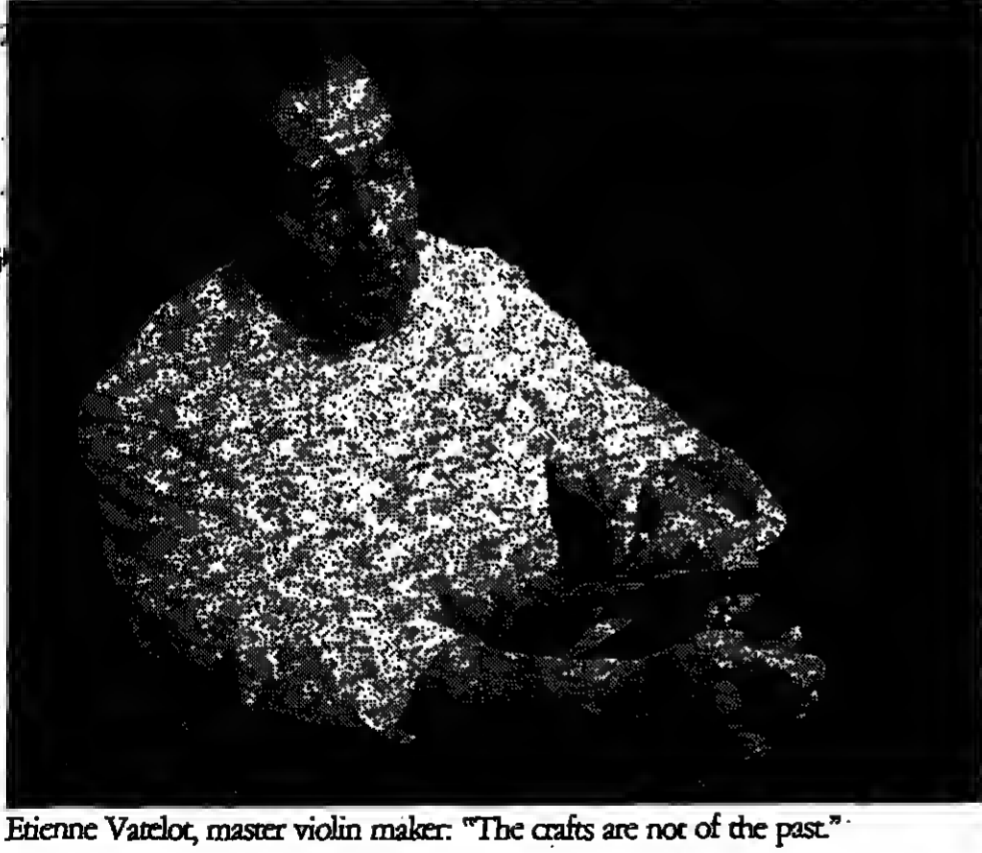
Francis Campbell Boileau Cadell's 'Afternoon' set a world auction record for any Scottish painting.

By Souren Melikian

LONDON — Increasing amounts of money are spent on art in a world awash with liquidity. But a few red lights are flashing the message that there is a limit beyond which the combination of hype and reserve prices, intended to make the client jump higher, ceases to be effective.

The season now getting into full swing may yet prove to be somewhat different from the reckless, wonderful months of the post-crash spending spree.

The positive factor is the ever widening circle of players drawn into the art game. One effect is the development of substitution markets. As the great Impressionists and early 20th-century masters become unapproachable, minor groups such as the Scottish 'Colorists,' heavily influenced by French painting, increasingly appeal to the newcomers.



Etienne Varelot, master violin maker: "The crafts are not of the past."

Artistic Crafts Make Timid Revival in France

By Cynthia Guthman

PARIS — With his white lab-coat, half-glasses and a slight smile, Etienne Varelot might have just stepped out of the medical profession. But he consults and thinks in sounds, and since making his first violin in 1943, Varelot has earned the title of "master" by the century's leading violinists.

An exhibition on French craftsmanship organized by the French Confederation of Arts and Crafts will travel to Taiwan and Japan next year. The gliding and repositioning work done by the Gohard company and the Compagnons Metaliers Champenois on the restoration of the Statue of Liberty in 1986 was an indication of the vast market open to European artisans.

He later became president of SEMA, an association created in 1976 by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to promote French craftsmanship.

Now the phrase "maître d'art" has entered into the common vocabulary to the point of being used to describe every local arts and crafts show, regardless of the quality of craftsmanship.

At a recent gathering of artisans in Paris, a government-run contest to come up with the most original Bicenentenary object was frowned upon as forcing artisans to cater to fads rather than high-quality objects of a more enduring nature.

Advertisement for Richard Green, featuring a painting titled 'A Christmas Trilogy' by Henri Martin. The ad includes the gallery's address at 4 New Bond Street, London, and contact information.

Advertisement for Christie's Geneva, featuring an 'Art Deco pendant in frosted rock crystal' and 'Jade and lapis lazuli' by Georges Fouquet. It lists an important autumn sale from November 12-17, 1988.

Advertisement for Habsburg, Feldman Fine Art Auctioneers, featuring an 'An emerald-cut diamond ring' and an 'Auction Calendar' for November-December 1988.

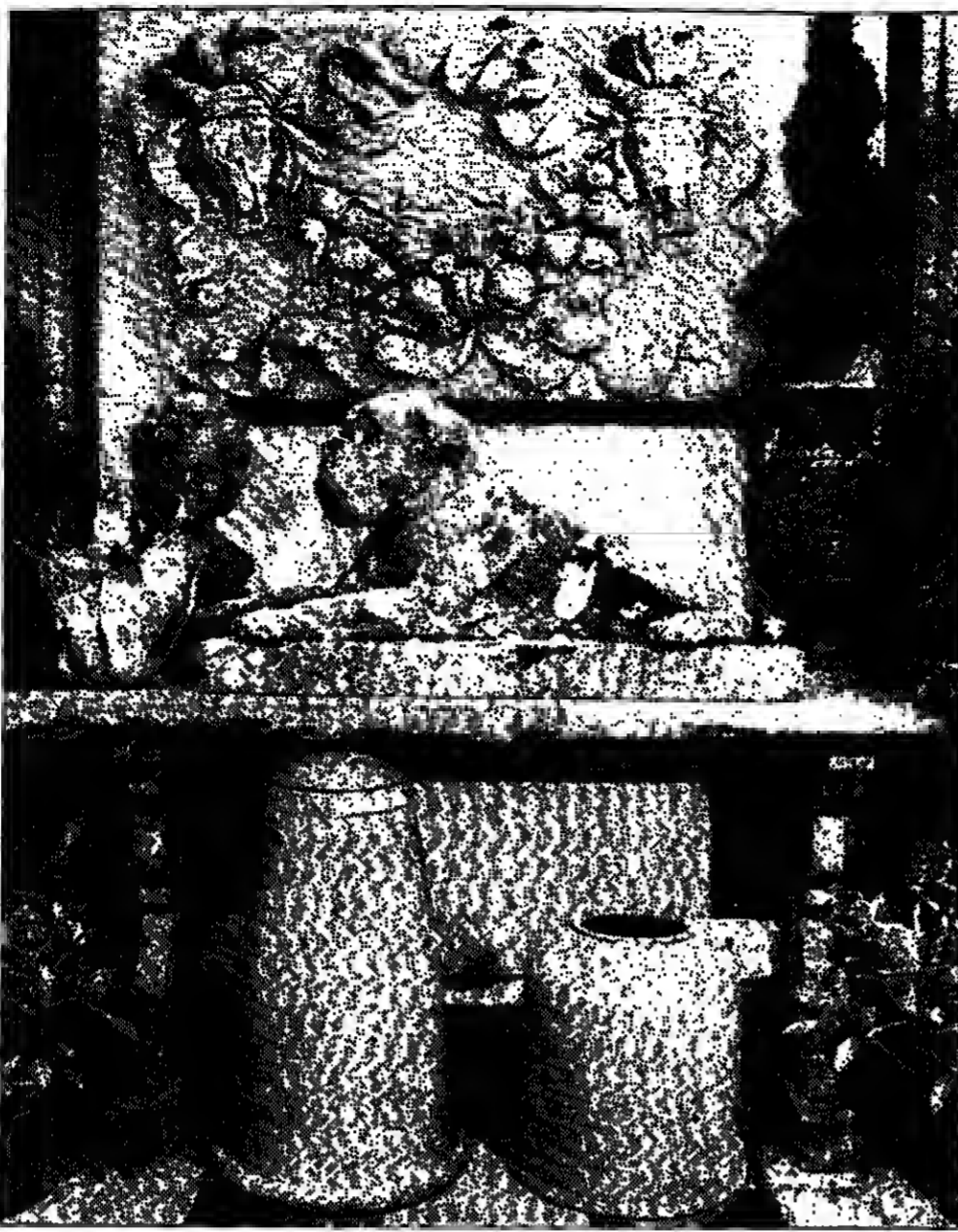
Vertical text on the left margin, including 'Dukakis What About The World' and other headlines.

The European Tour ■ 'Museum of Museums'

U.S. Designers: In Search of the Eccentric Antique

By Rita Reif

NEW YORK — Antiques shopping is a year-round, worldwide activity for American interior designers and their clients. They travel to Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo and Vienna for off-beat and rare objects... On these side trips he usually is seeking specific things — early 19th century Biedermeier furniture in Munich and what he calls Russian Baltic furniture of the late 18th and early 19th century in Copenhagen and Stockholm.



Garden and architectural ornaments from Clifton Little Venice.

who also handles period architectural ornaments and furniture at his New York showroom, said he told his clients who want to shop for antiques when traveling abroad, to look for Georgian silver in London.

ing table and host of French chairs when he was in Paris recently. "In London I bought wonderful Indian pieces at Mallett at Bourton House," he said.

RITA REIF, a New York Times reporter and columnist, is the author of "Rita Reif's The New York Times World Guide to Antiques Shopping."

Counterfeiting of Old Masters Provokes Outrage in Florence

By Mary Davis Suro

FLORENCE — These days, when art scandals can be triggered by the mere mention of the word "copy," there are some critics and curators who are trying to give copies a good name. In fact, counterfeits are glorified at the "Museum of Museums," a collection of 100 commissioned knock-offs of some of the West's most beloved images like da Vinci's "Mona Lisa," Vermeer's "Young Woman at a Casement" and Rembrandt's "Portrait of the Artist as an Old Man."

Stephan," because, as a restorer, he had the necessary technical skills. Yet, despite the wizardry, it is hard to escape the feeling that this is one elaborate practical joke. It is evident in small things, like the captions next to each painting. "Claude Monet, 'Poppies,' Musée d'Orsay, Paris" reads the card alongside the copy of the familiar masterpiece. No credit is given anywhere to Giuseppe Capineri, the painter who was responsible for the work.

French Craftsmanship Is Beginning to Undergo a Timid Renaissance

Continued from page 7

close to the Ministry of Culture's thinking on the ties between economy and culture, and this is beginning to create a less academic attitude in art schools.

the EC, organize exchanges throughout Europe and create scholarships. Abroad, the Ministry of Commerce and Crafts has just completed a first report on the requirements of the American market.

structural restoration work to be done in the United States at \$60 billion. In the state of New York, there are 60,000 historic monuments. Major projects include St. John the Divine Cathedral, the Ellis Island project and the Central Park Project.

remains the first attribute of artisans, whether they are restoring or conceiving an object. "At the beginning, there is always a choice. I would like to write a book about the choice of furniture seen through the cabinetmaker's selection of wood."

De Maria Peintures Galerie Lelong 13, rue de Téhéran, Paris 8

Garache Peintures Galerie Lelong 14, rue de Téhéran, Paris 8

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LEMPERTZ Fine Art Auctioneers November 17, 1988: Old Masters and 19th-century paintings

MR. Brocard has also worked with contemporary countries. At the Ecole Boulle, France's furniture-making school, the emphasis in the five-year course on "métiers d'art" is both on traditional and contemporary techniques.

Karl & Faber AUCTION 176 November 30, December 1, 1988 OLD MASTERS - MODERN ART

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Handwritten signature or mark at the top center of the page.

New Generation

Ex-Stockbroker Brings an Aggressive Style to Dealing

By Grace Glueck

NEW YORK — When the British government withheld an export license for a \$1.3-million work he had bought at a London auction last December, Richard L. Feigen, a high-profile New York dealer in Old Masters, acted quickly.



Richard L. Feigen

The work, a previously misattributed canvas by the 16th-century Italian painter Amadeo Caracci, was in fine shape, and the British government wanted British museums to have a shot at its purchase.

Such as Saul P. Steinberg, the head of Reliance Group Holdings, an insurance and investment conglomerate, A. Alfred Taubman, the Michigan shopping center developer who is now chairman of Sotheby's, and John J. Pomeroy, chairman and chief executive of the Leslie Fay Companies, women's apparel makers.

"I've got more money available than paintings to buy," Feigen says. "I have a line of credit with Citibank and several other big lending institutions."

Art merchants are trying to develop a new clientele.

century fields. "I feel that the paintings I buy have an art historical imperative that makes them not vulnerable to the vagaries of the financial market," he says.

increasingly, Britain — laying down stringent laws as to what may be exported.

GRACE GLUECK is the chief art critic of The New York Times.

Post-Crash Spending Spree May Be Near an End

Continued from page 7



Florentine drug jar, left, in Valencian style, and, above, Picasso's 'Portrait of Jacqueline,' part of a ceramics exhibition by 20th-century artists.

The fact that they stalled repeatedly means that a limit is being reached to which the newcomers are unlikely to make a difference.

It is time to cool it a bit.

to promote. One of the Rodins, 'L'Eternel Printemps' in a Barbedienne cast, which is probably much later than the year 1884 when the model was conceived, was clearly paid at 279,375 francs (\$45,355).

200 19th CENTURY PAINTINGS IMPRESSIONIST, POST-IMPRESSIONIST AND MODERN

While this need not be worrying in a newly created market, other failures this month were more ominous. On Oct. 17, in Sotheby's auction of Continental ceramics, while a record was set for a piece of Italian majolica, when a dish considered to have been painted by Nicola de Urbino went up to \$9,000, other casualties resulted in an uncomfortably high buy-in rate.

IMPORTANT MODERN PAINTINGS Ecole de Port Aven, E. Bernard, Ch. Filiger, Forain, Degas, Millet, Matisse, Gleizes, Luce, Lhermitte. Bronze de Rodin.

Vertical text on the left edge of the page, partially cut off.

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Advertisement for COMPAGNIE DES COMMISSAIRES PRISEURS DE PARIS, featuring AUCTION SALE IN TOKYO.

Vertical text at the bottom left edge of the page.

Collecting in France

For Paris Galleries, an Eclectic Trend

By Michael Gibson

PARIS—The gradual process of art galleries around Paris tends, in many ways, to resemble the growth of the chambered nautilus.

There are exceptions, of course, and there are several Right Bank galleries that represent a lively influence on the contemporary scene.

The Lelong Gallery on the Rue de Valenciennes, originally founded by Aimé Maeght, one of the powers of the French art scene in his day, was established in the 1940s and is still a force in the contemporary market.

Real estate in this area remained relatively cheap for a while and a number of galleries leaped at some large, rundown, recently vacated industrial spaces.

Israeli Season Just Beginning

By Michael Gibson

IT IS STILL summer here, an Israeli dealer observed the other day. "The season is only just beginning."

of Modern Art in New York. In a city of 400,000, it draws a surprising half million visitors a year.

The Gordon Gallery is presenting paintings and drawings done by Uri Lifshitz during a visit to Madrid in 1987.



Wares on display at an antiques fair in Verneuil.

Finding the Untracked Treasures

By Jean Rafferty

PARIS—Antique-hunting through the countryside in local auctions and village antique shops has always been a particular British passion.

Now, a strong British pound combined with the efficiency of Sotheby's and Christie's in bringing things to market has led savvy amateur collectors to turn their attention to France, where a profusion of untracked treasures from bric-a-brac to serious antiques are coming out of dusty attics into the open.

French look are still reasonably priced in France. "There are an enormous amount of objects in France that we consider everyday items that are collectible to Americans," says Claude Boisgirard, president of the French National Association of Paris Auctioneers.

Other furniture, too, is abundant. "There is a much greater variety of interesting woods like chestnut, walnut, oak and cherrywood than one usually finds in England," says Mrs. Bellville.

Advertisement for 'Merveilles Acquisitions 88' exhibition, October 21-December 30, at Rosenberg & Sieckel.

Advertisement for 'The Age of Cleopatra' exhibition, October 5-December 30, 1988, at royal-athena galleries.

Advertisement for ZAMANA GALLERY, Contemporary Arts from Western Nigeria, until 8 January.

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Advertisement for Christie's auctions, including 'Important Impressionist and Modern Paintings and Sculpture' on Monday, November 14 at 7 p.m.

Advertisement for 'Ideas and Actions' exhibition by Joseph Beuys, November 5-December 10, 1988.

Advertisement for 'The City of London Antiques International Art Fair' at Barbican Exhibition Halls E.C.2, November 22-27.

Advertisement for 'The City of London Antiques International Art Fair' at Barbican Exhibition Halls E.C.2, November 22-27.

Advertisement for Christie's, 851 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022.

Advertisement for HIRSCHL & ADLER Modern, 851 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022.

Advertisement for LEINSTER FINE ART, 3 Cliford St., London W1.

Advertisement for Gimpel Fils, 30 Davies St., London W1.

Advertisement for William Weston Gallery, 7 Royal Arcade, Albemarle St., London W1.

Advertisement for Oscar & Peter Johnson Ltd., 27 Lowndes Street, London SW1 8JY.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Turkish P...' and 'Fashion Gala Ra... for AIDS Rese...'.

ARTS / LEISURE

Turkish Fair: Building Bridges to West

International Herald Tribune
STANBUL — Turkey is slowly grouping its way towards setting up a Western-type art market.

The monumental clock which Saruhan says, closely resembles one in the Topkapı Palace, is based on the European mantel-piece clock re-interpreted in Orientalist fashion.



Blue and white Iznik pottery jug.

an invaluable ally, Sadikoglu canvassed the dealers. She is the one who persuaded Spink and Irene Momtaz to take part in the fair.

for sale, fully aware that buyers will materialize in due course. He brought with him what is arguably the finest specimen from a very rare and highly distinctive group of blue and white Iznik pottery.

SOURLEN MELIKIAN

artistic areas of the past on which well-off Turks focus nowadays. The emphasis on late 19th-century decor, largely French, is striking, as is the impact of Western European influence on many Turkish artifacts made at the time.

The keenness of present-day Istanbul on the European decorative arts of that period is such that supplies are being replenished by imports from France. On the stand of a gallery called Rejans, a name as evocative of the European obsession as is Antik Bohem, a sampling of Napoleon III side cabinets and tables plus some Japanese Imari porcelain plates and cloisonné enamel dishes of the 19th century had a curious Drouot auction touch.

tradition-oriented decor in Turkey today.

At Spink's, a small group of Ottoman velvet and brocade selected by Francesca Galloway included some extremely fine specimens. They may not be able to compete with the more spectacular pieces in the exhibition of Turkish textiles inaugurated this week at the Topkapı Palace museum — a fragmentary panel of silk velvet of the mid-16th century there is the most beautiful of its type I have ever seen.

The organizers have more ambitious plans. They want a bigger show and are thinking about auctions. On Sunday, a small local-style auction conducted by Rafi Portakal is crowning the event.

The first stand provided the more sophisticated version of that decor. Gülsen Saruhan, who opened her gallery Bohem Antik six years ago, gathered pieces of furniture. They were all bought in Istanbul, she said, but many would go unnoticed in a traditional middle-class home in France.

Even rugs, that quintessential aspect of Turkish art, bore the imprint of the Europeanizing taste. At the stand of Ayin Gönenç, who describes herself as an interior designer rather than an antique dealer, two vast flatweave rugs of the kilim type were decorated with sprays of roses that offered the Near Eastern version of the Napoleon III style lingering on into this century.

In recent years, the search for roots in sophisticated Istanbul circles has extended to the more distant Ottoman past. Collecting has substantially developed in this field even if this too betrays European influence — museological collecting laying emphasis on given types and styles is not an Eastern tradition.

Perhaps the most interesting case is that of Eric Grünberg of Paris who was also persuaded to come by Sadikoglu. Grünberg has his roots in Istanbul, where his mother was born and married.

It unfolds through several galleries in the Villahermosa, an 18th-century palace that serves as a much-needed annex for the overcrowded Prado.

The Prado's Grand Goya

By Michael Kimmelman



Goya's "Portrait of Countess Chinchón" (1800) at the Prado.

MADRID — As an artist driven by ambition, Francisco de Goya became a court painter, but his unflattering renditions of Charles IV, Ferdinand VII and other members of Spain's royal family have long been interpreted as indictments of monarchical rule.

Goya remains among the most enigmatic of artists, a painter whose bleak, scathing depictions of late 18th- and early 19th-century Spain speak with disarming eloquence to the modern era. His presence and fortitude as a commentator on the turbulent politics and religious life of Napoleonic and Bourbon society form the subject for "Goya and the Spirit of the Enlightenment," an extraordinary show on view at the Prado through Dec. 18.

Exhibitions devoted to the artist appear regularly in Madrid; among the more recent was a display a few years ago of works by Goya in private collections. Yet nothing on this scale has taken place in more than a half-century. Roughly 50 paintings and 130 drawings and etchings spanning Goya's career have been brought together, accompanied by a 500-page scholarly catalogue.

A smaller version of "Goya" travels to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston on Jan. 18, then goes to the Metropolitan Museum in New York City on May 9.

The exhibition was organized during the last five years by Alfonso E. Pérez Sánchez, director of the Prado, and Eleanor A. Sayre, curator emerita of prints, drawings and photographs at the Museum of Fine Arts.

and lighter palette suggested the impact of a youthful sojourn in Italy. Goya's social attitudes colored the way he treated even harmless artistic topics.

Stanislavsky Hailed as Moscow Theatre Turns 90

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — The Moscow Art Theatre is celebrating its 90th anniversary this month. As it has exercised a formidable influence on theatrical staging and interpretation during the 20th century it is receiving tributes everywhere.

greatest rival, in charge of rehearsals of Maurice Maeterlinck's "The Death of Tintagiles," but the young man's abstract methods, he felt, reduced the actor's status, transferring him into a mere marionette of the director.

Next Stanislavsky invited the brilliant British theatrical visionary, Edward Gordon Craig, to come to Moscow and co-produce "Hamlet" with him.

but finally gave up in despair and turned to Byron's verse drama, " Cain," which opened in the middle of the Bolshevik revolution, and was certainly out of joint with that time.



Konstantin Stanislavsky, 1937.

In New York Joseph Papp is paying homage in his Public Theatre to its guiding spirit, Konstantin Stanislavsky, who died in 1938, and in Paris a Stanislavsky symposium is being held at the Centre Georges Pompidou Nov. 2 to 6 with theater representatives from 15 countries.

There are no small parts, only small actors," he declared.

Stanislavsky turned to what he termed "irrealistic" plays, and his productions of Maeterlinck's fairy tale "The Blue Bird" and Leonid Andreyev's pessimistic chronicle of human existence, "The Life of Man," were enormous successes.

During World War I Stanislavsky spent much time rehearsing "The Rose and the Cross" by the Symbolist poet Alexander Blok,

DEATH NOTICE

With great sorrow, the family of Gail Frogé WEISSMANN and friends of that bright presence of the English Bookshop, La Galerie de la Librairie Anglaise, formerly 42, rue de Seine, Paris, announce her death in New York City on October 21, 1988.

SALON D'AUTOMNE TRÉSORS D'ART DE LA CÔTE D'AZUR

William West Gallery advertisement featuring a drawing of a man's face.

Dining Out directory listing various restaurants in Paris such as GINZA, ASHIANA, LA CHEVAUCHEE, etc.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY listing programs in Switzerland and France.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND DIPLOMACY advertisement for Schiller International University.

Paris Fashion Gala Raises Money for AIDS Research

By Suzy Menkes

PARIS — The Paris fashion establishment and its designers have united to fight AIDS, which has already touched deeply the creative professions.

A patchwork quilt on the theme of "hearts" — made up of 36 squares each by a different couturier — was auctioned Wednesday at the close of the Paris collections. It was bought by a nightclub entrepreneur, raising 220,000 francs (about \$36,000) for two medical associations in the front line of research against what the French call SIDA, for syndrome immuno déficitaire acquis.

The focus of the quilt is a red heart entitled "Love" set against a background of swirling lines. It was created by Yves Saint Laurent, whose partner, Pierre Bergé, is president of Arcat-Sida. "The quilt is a symbol of a warm heart," said Bergé. The fashion evening raised 3 million francs for Le Cercle des Médicins and Arcat-Sida.

Designers who contributed to the quilt included Karl Lagerfeld of Chanel, Marc Bohan of Christian Dior, Jean-Paul Gaultier, Jacqueline Jacobson of Dorothee Bis, Emmanuelle Khanh, Patrick Kelly, Christian Lacroix, Claude Montana, Jean Charles de Castelbajac, Thierry Mugler and Sonia Rykiel.

INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS

Advertisement for Institut de Français offering French language courses.

ROSS UNIVERSITY and SCHOOL OF VETERINARY MEDICINE advertisements.

# GOLF IN EUROPE

## European Tour Attracting Top Corporate Sponsors

"Fiftieth place will suit me fine," admitted the eager young professional. Hardly an ambitious aim, but this is the annual European Tour qualifying school at La Manga, Spain, where aspiring young professional golfers from all over the world are competing for a place in the forthcoming Volvo Tour.

With over £10 million (\$17 million) in prize money and potentially lucrative advertising contracts at stake, incentive is the name of the game in this six day event where missing a putt can cost not only the tournament, but also a pro's whole future.

As a result of sponsorship marketing, the successful professional golfer has assumed godlike proportions and whatever he does, wears, uses or recommends can sway the buying public.

Consequently, companies like Dunhill, producers of a wide range of quality goods for men, are happy to sponsor events such as the Dunhill Cup to the tune of some £4 million, though they admit this makes their tournament the most expensive in the world.

Dunhill's Chairman, Richard Dunhill, says the results have passed his wildest expectations. In his opinion, the worldwide television, newspaper and magazine coverage his company has received in return justifies every penny spent.

Convinced that their company can gain equally valuable exposure, Volvo is now sponsoring the whole European Tour. This does not mean they will be picking up the tab at every tournament; other international companies such as Peugeot, JB, Bell's, KLM Airlines, Benson & Hedges, Panasonic and Lancome are also sponsors. But Volvo will always be there, if only to provide courtesy cars and a special prize for the lucky winner of a hole in one.

Although the "Professional European Golfer" has been in existence for many years, it was not until 1971

that something concrete was done to ensure his survival. That was the year John Jacobs was appointed to put the Tour on a more business-like footing and, after four years in charge, had more than doubled the pool of available prize money to over £500,000.

In 1975 Ken Schofield stepped into his shoes as Executive Director of the PGA (Professional Golf Association) European Tour and under his guidance the Tour has made equally tremendous strides. Apart from taking the prize money over the £10 million mark, the most significant step came in 1979 with the signing of a four-year contract with BBC Television. Since extended three times and scheduled to run to 1993, the contract introduced Sunday golf to television viewers, giving greater exposure not only to the tournaments, but also to the all-important sponsor. British golf writers were quick to predict the emergence of European golf stars to replace the Americans who had filled their TV screens for so many years, a prediction that was soon fulfilled by the likes of Ballesteros, Langers, Lyle and Faldo.

In 1979 continental golfers also became fully integrated with the European Tour by their inclusion in the Ryder Cup Team. The following year saw Middle Europe, and Germany in particular, welcome their own golf hero, when Bernhard Langer won the Dunlop Masters, topped the European Order of Merit and gained world ranking by winning the U.S. Masters. The best boost ever for European golf followed with the European Ryder



Bernhard Langer blasts onto the circuit.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Cup Team's victory under Tony Jacklin's captaincy in 1985. Their dominance was confirmed two years later at Muirfield Village, Ohio, when the Europeans successfully defended their title.

Volvo, already a keen sponsor of golf events in both the amateur and professional fields, felt that golf was

the sport that best typified their product. And in 1987 Volvo signed a five-year contract and an annual commitment of £10 million. This year three new championships have been added to the Order of Merit—in Mallorca, the Open de Baleares.

Continued on page 13

## Players Move to the Top Of the Tournament Circuit

Today's European professionals are "world class" players, capable of winning any tournament at any time on any golf course in the world.

The same might also be said of their predecessors, players such as Harry Vardon, Ted Ray, Neil Coles, Christy O'Connor, Peter Alliss, and Tony Jacklin, who have undoubtedly been some of the game's greatest contributors.

But players like Sandy Lyle, Severiano Ballesteros, Bernhard Langer, Nick Faldo, Manuel Pinero, Jose-Maria Canizares, Ian Woosman and Mats Lanner have revitalized the European scene. Not content with winning the Ryder Cup in 1985, they beat the Americans again, on their home ground, in 1987.

Their individual successes together with these back-to-back victories in the Ryder Cup have brought European awareness and participation in the sport to an all-time high. If this momentum continues, we will see more and more world class players coming out of Europe. But the question remains: What is the reason for this recent turnaround?

Not so very long ago, the European golf ball was smaller than its American counterpart. This smaller ball was easier to control and demanded a less precise swing to be hit cleanly, but placed Europeans at a disadvantage when they competed in the United States, Japan, Asia or Australia.

Switching to the bigger ball on their own Tour made it fairer for them when they came to the United States. This is a main reason Langer, Ballesteros, Lyle, Faldo and others have become some of the best players in the world. They are the first "wave" of players using the big ball. Unlike the players of the past they have been forced to refine and hone their swings to become consistently great ball strikers.

There are other reasons why the Europeans are great international players, such as the variety of playing conditions they face. I remember playing on my first Ryder Cup Team in 1961 at Royal Lytham. I hit a driver and wedge to one of the par four holes. Two days later, the wind was blowing so hard I had to hit driver and three wood just to reach where my drive had landed before. I am not saying we do not confront bad playing conditions in the United States, but certainly the European players consistently face tougher climatic conditions than we do.

Similarly, I have been fortunate enough to play in Spain, Italy, Switzerland, France, Germany, Britain, Ireland and Belgium. Many of these were truly magnificent courses, but few of them manicured to quite the same extent as American courses. Competing in these conditions can only produce better all-around players.

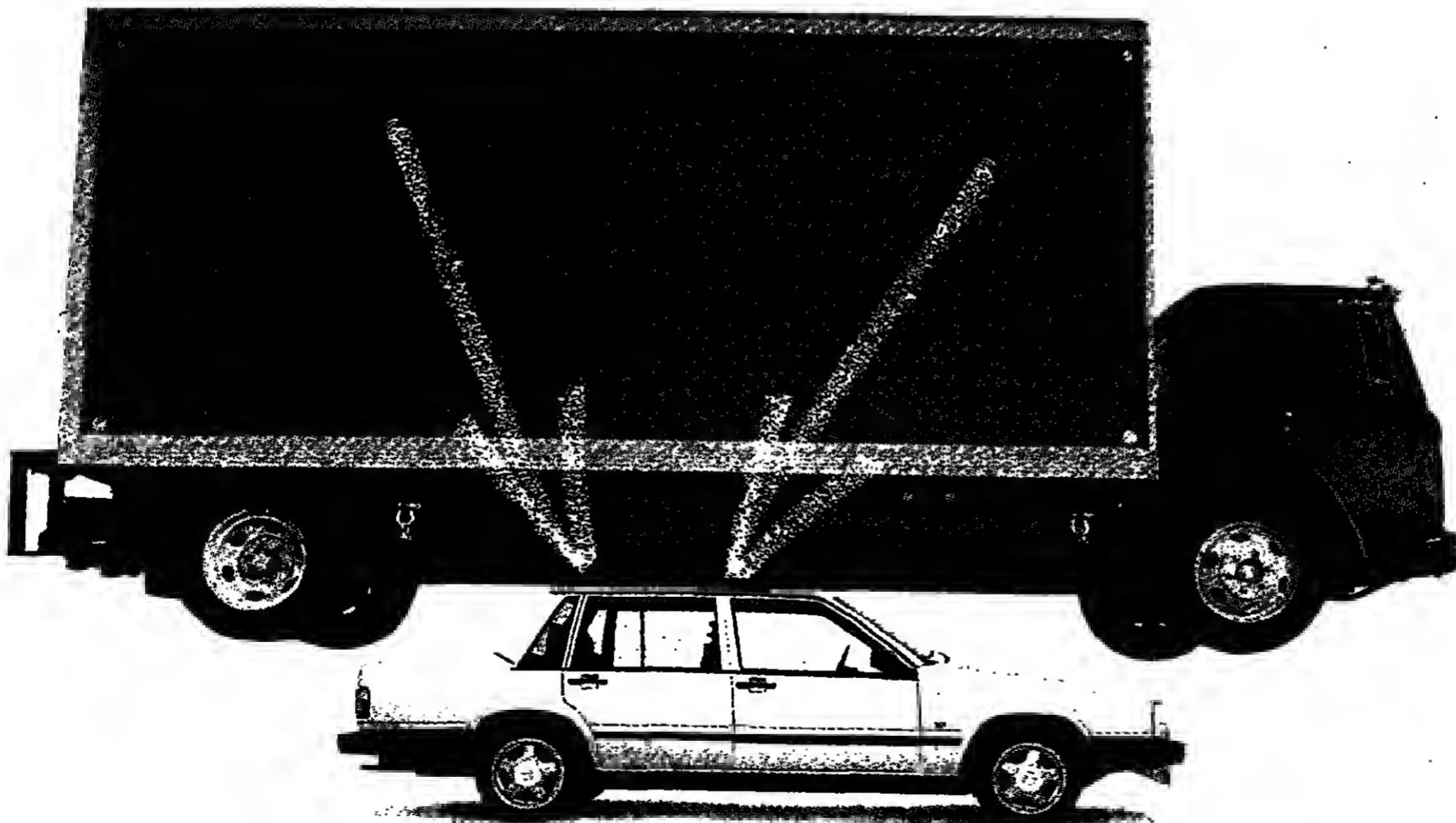
Last but not least, the European Tour, the growth of its sponsorship base and the popularity of the sport have all helped to swell winners' purses and encouraged young players to take up and, more importantly, to stay in the sport. Also, when the European Tour went "All-Empty" in 1985, this removed the financial burden of playing in pre-qualifying tournaments for many young players.

Television has helped ensure that players receive the international opportunities they deserve. But, in addition to the marketing opportunities these telecasts provide, they also serve a more grass roots purpose: The future generation of golfers can keep their interest keen by watching the sport on a weekly basis.

Billy Caspar

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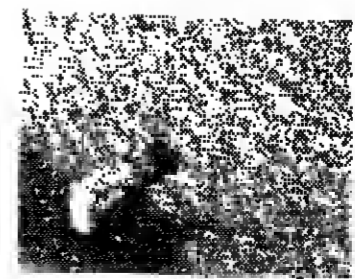
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Any of the best to turn Southern Spain's real estate

...the development of the golf industry in Spain has been a major factor in the country's economic recovery. The industry has attracted billions of dollars in investment, creating thousands of jobs and boosting the country's tourism sector. However, the rapid growth of the industry has also led to environmental concerns, particularly regarding water usage and land development. Many golf courses in Spain are located in arid regions, where water is scarce and expensive. This has led to the over-exploitation of local water resources, causing significant environmental damage. In response, many golf courses have implemented water-saving measures, such as using recycled water for irrigation and installing drought-resistant grasses. Additionally, some courses have been designed to blend with the natural environment, using native plants and trees to create a more sustainable and ecologically friendly environment. The industry's focus on sustainability is expected to continue as golf courses seek to attract environmentally conscious players and investors.

# GOLF IN EUROPE

## Nine Courses to Challenge Every Kind of Player

The choice in Britain is overwhelming, but few would disagree that Muirfield has all the qualities of a great course, including a fair challenge. It is the home of the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, which is recognized as the oldest golf club in existence with continuous records dating back to 1744. The venue of countless British Opens, the battles fought over its ground have been so numerous it would take several volumes to detail. Muirfield gives the feeling it was built with the Earth and its

To choose nine great courses in Europe is no easy task. They must be a challenge to golfers of great or small talent. A joy to play, they must make players think, and reward their thinking. As the famous American golf architect Robert Trent Jones says of his ideal course: "It must be a demanding par and a comfortable bogey."

On the Continent one of the finest links courses is at Falsterbo. On a peninsula in the southernmost corner of Sweden, the course is 300 miles from Stockholm and only 30 miles from Copenhagen. It was laid out as a nine-hole course in 1909, when it also staged Sweden's first international match against its neighbor Copenhagen Golf Club. A further nine holes were added in 1930, making it one of the first eighteen-hole courses in Sweden. No architect could have bettered the beauty that nature provided, but its layout has been used to the utmost advantage to produce a testing course on which each wind change provides a fresh, exhilarating challenge. The views from the 17th across the sound to Denmark and along the shore of Sweden are simply stunning, and the joys of playing such a remote stretch of Northern Europe is something all golfers should experience.



Spain's challenging Torrequebrada course.

### From Ballybunion to Quinta do Lago: outstanding links

inviting bunkers planned as penance for those who stray. In 1982, when for the first time the Open was played over 72 holes, Harold Hilton won with a score of 305 with a gurry ball. He won again five years later and, apart from the outstanding American Bobby Jones, no amateur has since held the Open title.

Forty kilometers north of Paris lies elegant Chantilly, now boasting one of the finest courses on the Continent. Cut through an impressive forest, the tranquility of Chantilly and the absence of the modern world present a setting few would challenge aesthetically.

In Germany, Bernard von Limburger used the 220 acres of the thickly forested Garlstedter Heath to tremendous advantage when he created the Zur Vahr Golf Club's course at Bremen. The tall dense pine trees crowd you from tree to green, forcing long accurate drives

and little need for bunkers which number only 24. Of its 6,405 meters there are six holes of more than 800 meters. Neil Coles, winner of the 1971 German Open, rates it as one of the finest championship courses on the Continent.

The Germans' love of golf also produced the Torrequebrada golf course in Spain. A recreation center including a golf course was planned for the German medical fraternity. Pepe Gancedo, one of the finest Spanish amateur golfers, was engaged to design it. Unfortunately the project ran into financial difficulty and the construction company took it over in the early 1970s. Their bulldozers spent two years lowering hills and filling valleys. The result has been described as one of the most dramatic courses in Europe. Although not a long course, each hole is so memorable it can be recalled in retrospect with ease.

At Zandvoort, in Holland, the Kennemer Club course is about the finest example of a links course available on the Continent. Although Holland is generally thought of as flat, the rolling sand dunes at Kennemer would be a natural setting in the eyes of any golfer.

The Royal Antwerp at Kapellen-

bos, Belgium, is another masterpiece. The oldest club in the country, it was laid out in 1888 and founded by local British settlers. Winding its way through woods of pine and silver birch it is quite level, which can make estimating the distance difficult. The many long par 4's will make even a good golfer use a long iron to the green. The Royal title gives a strong indication of the interest shown in the sport by the Belgian kings, but none could have taken a livelier interest than King Baudouin, who must be the only King ever to represent his country in an international match.

The 36 holes of what must be the finest links area in the world can be found at Ballybunion in Ireland. The old course is such a favorite with Tom Watson he always tries to make time to play it when he comes anywhere near. The new course was designed by Robert Trent Jones. It is so unlike his normal work that no one would connect the two. The high dunes covered with long bent grass can reach heights of up to 90 feet. In the eyes of many, the 36-hole course incorporates what is most probably the best set of par 3's and par 3's to be found anywhere in the world.

Northern Europe lacks winter sunshine, so while these clubs are closing up shop, those in Southern Europe are putting out the welcome mat. Although Spain takes the lion's share of traveling golfers, neighboring Portugal makes a hot second and heading the winter list of favorite courses must be Quinta do Lago. Designed by the late American architect Bill Mitchell, Quinta do Lago is very American in its layout, which is over beautiful undulating land with fairways and greens fringed with umbrella pines. At present 27 holes are in play but a further nine are under construction and will be open by next August. Of all the courses along the Algarve

coast, Quinta must take pride of place; hosting the Portuguese Open brought recognition of its championship caliber.

To golfers the game has no equal in the world of sport. It exposes the weakness of their passions. It can lift their spirits one moment and humiliate them the next. All this

they will bear and much more, including the most appalling weather conditions, as long as they can swing a club. Man's addiction to golf has been known to cost him his business, home and family. Despite even royal proclamations forbidding it, the game has flourished.

— K.H.

## Greening the Land: Golf Is the Catalyst

Golf more than any other sport has been the catalyst to turn the dry scrubland of Southern Spain's hinterland into valuable real estate.

Constructing a golf course through the valleys means that slopes that border the fairways become choice home sites, not only for golfers but also for those wishing to be assured of a pleasant view for years to come.

Although Spain is well out front in such developments, others are following suit. Golf architect Cabell Robinson, European Director of the Robert Trent Jones Organization for 18 years, has watched this development from the beginning and is an expert on the subject: "Although the Costa del Sol has always been the leader in this form of development in Europe, France could catch up with them and pass them," he comments. "The golf boom in France has been phenomenal. Up to 300 golf projects are in the pipeline there at the moment. Not all of them are real estate related, but many in the South are and even Robert Trent Jones is constructing his own 54-hole development in Vidauban."

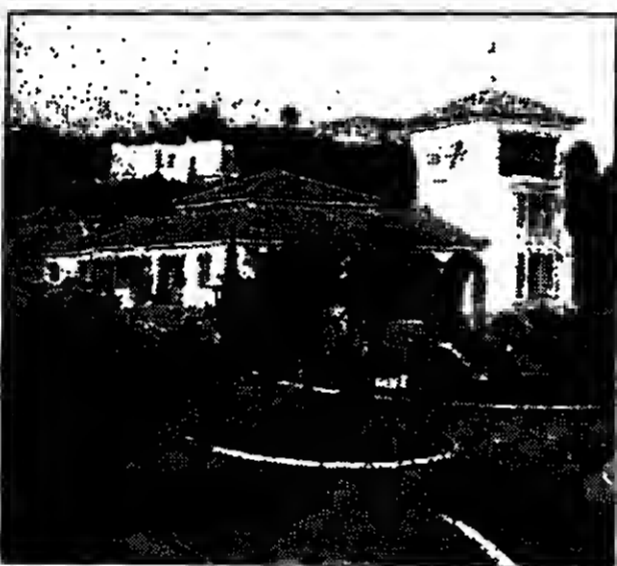
To meet this demand for more courses, large numbers of American golf course architects are descending on Europe. Many of them find work in France, Spain or Portugal; municipalities in Holland, Germany and the Scandinavian countries tend to prefer architects from Britain. Jack Nicklaus has set up shop in Monaco under his European Director Ron Kirby, and there are no indications that his minimum \$1.25 million fee has deterred developers. Director Kirby confirmed that projects for Brussels, Paris, South Kilkenny in Ireland, Fuengirola in Spain and the Gleneagles Hotel group in Scotland are already in the pipeline.

The need for a golf course as a centerpiece has become such a priority with many developers in Southern Spain that good land is now hard to find. What is available is so hilly that reshaping involves considerable earthmoving costs. Miraflores, one of the most successful developments in Southern Spain,

lies halfway between the towns of Fuengirola and Marbella and already has over 700 homes built and sold. Its Managing Director, Mr. Ole Sigurdson, is convinced that the future of their continual success lies with golf, so he has purchased the majority shares in a course nearing completion next to Miraflores. Mr. Sigurdson says: "Our sales offices throughout Europe all tell me that golf is essential for the future as so many Europeans are taking up the game and have little chance of playing in the winter. We are even building a golf Academy, which is unique on the coast, so new players wishing to take up the game can come along and learn." Miraflores markets its golf club memberships along with its property and reports that this added incentive is already reflected in increased sales.

Farther down the coast between Estepona and Sotogrande a Danish company is constructing Franhouse Golf Course. It will be the only pure golf project on the Costa del Sol. Hoping to attract local property owners who have no golf course connections, shares are being sold at 1,600,000 Pesetas (U.S. \$12,800). Seve Ballesteros is designing his first golf course on the Costa del Sol, close to the well established Nueva Andalucia complex. Although work has not yet started, contracts have been signed with Wasa, a Swedish company who will be building and promoting the real estate side of this development called Los Arqueros.

The surge in golf development in Southern Spain has long been awaited. The 15 courses that already exist have sold the majority of their property and the courses themselves have become more or less private clubs. The army of winter golfers that used to flood the area has dwindled as green fees have climbed to around \$85. New developers should note the need for lower green fees if they aim to attract the tour



Miraflores: playing in one's own backyard.

operator selling winter golf packages. Malcolm Greca, co-managing director of Eurogolf (the most successful golf tour operator in Europe) comments: "The present day cost to play golf in Spain has ruined the business and our clients just refused to pay such high green fees." He should know, for during the eighteen years of the company's operation they dealt with over 55,000 golfers.

Apart from Portugal, which mirrors Spain's developments on a smaller scale, the only other country that has golf developments and real estate combined is France, where marketing is aimed primarily at the French. Currently designing four projects in

France, Cabell Robinson explained: "Encouragement in this area is government — or local authority — instigated; this is part private, part state [Societe d'Economie Mixte]. The government body will come in, make the necessary studies and put together the whole project, which could include a golf course and all the infrastructure, while the private sector markets the property, repays the government and provides another facility for the community such as a skating rink, library or football field. The government, as such, is not allowed to make money on the venture, just provide the initial means for the project to happen."

K.H.

## European Tour Attracting Top Sponsors

Continued from page 12

the Biarritz Open and the prestigious £350,000 Volvo Masters at the Valderrama course at Sotogrande in Southern Spain. Other major changes include Volvo assuming sponsorship of both the PGA Championship at Westworth in May and the Order of Merit, which will carry a bonus pool of £200,000 for the top fifteen players in the rankings at the October 30 finish of the new Volvo Masters.

To be eligible for the £50,000 first prize, players must compete in the Volvo Masters, for which the top 72 in the merit order qualify along with up to eight invitees. One of the most rewarding as-

pects of the sponsors' multi-faceted agreement with the PGA, the Volvo Order of Merit will be golf's major league table in Europe and a perfect climax to the next five seasons.

The Volvo Tour could not have arrived at a more dramatic stage in the development of European golf. "We are approaching the beginning of an historical involvement with the game of golf and setting a stage for the best players in the world to perform on," declared Mr. Carleic Hagestrom, of the Volvo Car Corporation. "The standard of European professional golf has reached exciting new levels and we are naturally very proud to be a significant part of its dy-

amic development," he said.

The company's Director of Golf, Mel Pyatt, is a professional golfer with wide experience in golf management. Engaged to implement Volvo's planning for the next five years, he stresses that Volvo sees its commitment to the European Tour encompassing the comfort of the spectator, media facilities and the popularity of the game itself. Innovations for spectators include Volvo teaching schools, child care areas for spectators and players' children will also be set up with qualified staff, an innovation that has already proved very popular at the PGA players tournament and the Volvo Seniors British

Open earlier this year. If there's one thing the Volvo budget will not include, it is appearance money to the few top names in the game. Just how this will effect the stars' appearance at tournaments remains to be seen.

Keith Hewitt

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NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists top trading stocks like RJR, IBM, and AT&T.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE 4 a.m. volume, NYSE prev. close, AMEX 4 a.m. volume, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chgs. Shows index values for Composite Industrials, Utilities, and Finance.

Fridays NYSE Closing logo with text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns: Class, Prev. Shows AMEX market activity.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Close, Chgs, Prev. Shows NASDAQ market activity.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists active AMEX stocks.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Bonds, Utilities, Industrials. Shows average bond prices.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Class, Prev. Shows NYSE market activity.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Oct. 27, Oct. 28, Oct. 29. Shows odd-lot trading volume.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. Shows DJ Industrial, Utility, and Composite averages.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chgs. Shows S&P 500 index.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Class, Prev. Shows NASDAQ market activity.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chgs. Shows AMEX stock index.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Higher, Trade Moderate

Main article text starting with 'NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly higher Friday in moderate trading even though activity slowed after an early rally that recouped some of Thursday's losses. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 9.06 to close at 2,149.89. The Dow, had fallen 24.35 on Thursday. The index had been about 15 points higher shortly after the opening. For the week, the 30-stock index fell 33.61 points. Advances led declines by about a 5-4 ratio. Volume was 146.3 million shares, down from 196.54 million traded Thursday. The NYSE composite index rose 0.62 to close at 156.79. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 1.25 to 278.53. The price of an average share gained 13 cents. Analysts said worries had eased about comments made Wednesday by the Federal Reserve chairman, Alan Greenspan, and about the postponement Thursday by First Boston Corp. in the pricing of a major offering of so-called junk bonds. Junk bonds are high-risk, high-yield securities frequently used to finance corporate mergers and acquisitions. Mr. Greenspan suggested to the Senate Banking Committee that the tax law be changed to discourage heavy borrowing for takeovers. In the suggestion caused a sharp, broad-based sell-off of stocks on Wall Street Thursday. "Today was very impressive in that stocks were able to regroup after Thursday's blood-bath," said A.G. Goldman, a market strategist with A.G. Edwards & Sons in St. Louis, Missouri.

General Motors reported Thursday that its overall third-quarter profits rose to \$859 million, or \$2.46 a share, compared with net income of \$812.3 million, or \$2.28 a share, a year earlier. "It was good to see investment buying rather than just game playing in the takeover stocks," Mr. Goldman said. "If we saw more of this, I would be less concerned about the prospects of the market being able to go meaningfully higher from here." "It's a snap-back day," said Larry Wachtel, a market analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities Inc. "There was a major hit in deal stocks Thursday due to Greenspan's warnings, but these issues are bouncing back." Wachtel was referring to stocks involved in merger or takeover activity. Rollins Environmental Services was the most active issue, off 2 1/2 to 10 1/2. RJR Nabisco followed, up 3 to 85. Kohlberg Kravis, Roberts & Co., the private New York investment firm, on Thursday launched its \$90-a-share, \$20.3 billion takeover bid for the tobacco and food giant. Meanwhile, a group of RJR Nabisco executives, led by the chief executive officer, F. Ross Johnson, announced that Salomon Brothers Inc. would join their other financial backer, Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc., in developing a proposal to buy the company, raising the likelihood of a bidding war. General Motors was third, up 3 1/2 to 83 1/2. "Takeover issues were higher. Kraft was up 2 to 96 1/4, West Point-Pepperell was up 1 1/2 to 45 1/2, Pillsbury was up 1/2 to 59 1/4, and Kroger, when issued, was up 1 1/2 to 10 1/4."

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table A: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: Stock, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table B: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: Stock, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table C: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: Stock, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table D: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: Stock, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table E: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: Stock, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table F: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: Stock, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table G: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: Stock, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table H: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: Stock, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table I: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: Stock, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table J: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: Stock, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table K: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: Stock, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table L: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: Stock, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Large advertisement on the right side of the page with text: 'ECONOM', 'Huge Buyout', 'Solvency', 'Interest Rate'.

ECONOMIC SCENE

Huge Buyouts May Imperil U.S. Solvency and Stability

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The multibillion-dollar bids for RJR Nabisco, Kraft, Pillsbury and other companies have raised anxieties that the heavily debt-financed takeover wave could endanger the solvency of American corporations and the stability of the economy.

How risky is that leveraging for the corporations and their creditors? It is difficult to generalize about the soundness or soundness of particular mergers or leveraged buyouts. Each depends on who is doing the deal, who will manage the future company and its parts; the quality of the assets; whether the assets were really undervalued in the first place; and whether their prices are being bid up to levels that the marketplace will never validate.

There is reason to worry about macroeconomic effects of debt-financed takeovers.

The takeover wave also appears to be causing a widespread reallocation of corporate resources, especially of managerial talent, time and energy. Corporate managers these days must be constantly alert to defend against takeovers, and many are spending time planning their own strategies to buy out stockholders and take their companies private.

John Robson, dean of the Emory University business school and a former chairman of G.D. Searle & Co., the pharmaceutical concern bought three years ago by Monsanto Co., says he worries that management buyouts inherently represent a conflict of interest. But his defenders insist that anything managers do to enhance shareholders' wealth is proper, even if managers themselves benefit richly.

INDEED, a proposed management buyout may be the best way of putting the corporation "into play" and enriching shareholders. After the initial \$17 billion proposal for Nabisco, the Wall Street investment partnership of Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts quickly made a \$20.5 billion offer.

Other major Wall Street firms swiftly joined the fray, on one side or the other. Who knows what the ultimate price of Nabisco will be? One can be sure that, in the short run, a tremendous amount of money will be made. Maybe in the long run, too.

However difficult it is to assess the worth of individual leveraged buyouts, there are reasons to worry about the macroeconomic effects of the debt-financed takeover wave. So this week, Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve, said in a letter to members of the Senate Banking Committee that, like his predecessor, Paul A. Volcker, he has been monitoring the takeover trend and is concerned about the risks not only to the banks but to the economy more broadly.

He said the leveraged buyouts should be examined "under a range of economic and financial circumstances." What he meant was that debt-equity ratios that looked tolerable when the economy was expanding could be disastrous if the economy were to slide into a deep recession.

It is this worry that Mr. Greenspan has plenty of company, not only among economists but among the bond-rating houses and players

See SCENE, Page 17

Deutsche Controls Klöckner

Bank Considers Role Temporary

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Foundering under heavy oil trading losses, Klöckner & Co. said Friday that it was cutting its capital, receiving a 400 million Deutsche mark (\$226 million) cash transfusion from Deutsche Bank AG and eventually planning to become a public company. The move gives Deutsche Bank complete control of the West German trading concern.

In a joint statement, Klöckner and Deutsche Bank said the bank, through its capital injection, would become the company's sole shareholder. Deutsche Bank is the largest West German commercial bank.

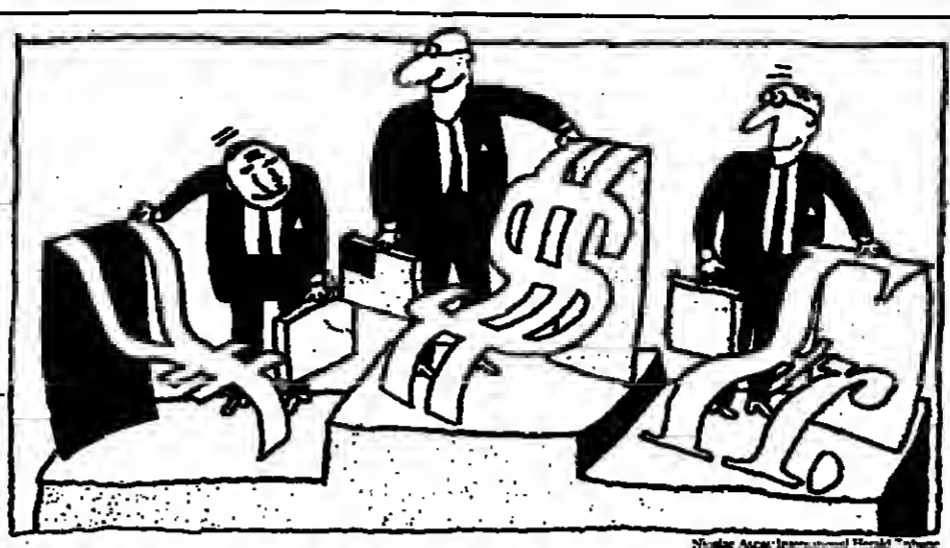
The statement also said "there is no thought of a permanent participation" by Deutsche Bank in Klöckner. A company official said the transformation into a public company could take up to two years. The bank has made no official statement on its planned timing.

Klöckner said it had applied for approval of the changes from West German antitrust authorities.

There are currently no plans by Deutsche Bank or Klöckner to divest the company's stakes in the steelmaker Klöcknerwerke AG or Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG, a maker of tractors and heavy equipment, the Klöckner official added. Both companies have been plagued by losses and have received millions of marks from Klöckner in recent years.

More than 90 percent of Klöckner's equity had been held by Peter Klöckner Stiftung, a charitable foundation. The remainder was held by a family foundation and Jörg A. Henle and C. Peter Henle, the grandsons of Peter Henle, the company's founder.

Klöckner said it would hold a shareholders' meeting soon to seek approval of the rescue measures and the transformation into a public limited company. The company said that of the 400 million DM See KLÖCKNER, Page 17



CEOs: Who Gets What, and Where

U.S. Firms Pay Most, Followed by Swiss and Japanese

By Linda Williams
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Chief executives of U.S. companies are the best paid in the world, with those of Swiss companies ranking second in cash pay and Japanese managers third, according to a new survey of top business managers in 20 industrial nations.

A typical chief executive of a U.S. company with sales of \$100 million is paid \$311,000 cash, according to the survey. It was conducted by a unit of the New York management consultant Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby Inc.

That is 19 percent more than the executive's Swiss counterpart, who earns \$261,000, and 45 percent more than Japanese or West German executives.

The Japanese earn \$216,000 on average and the West Germans \$215,000, the survey showed. South Korean executives ranked 20th with \$69,000 on average.

France ranked fifth in total cash compensation. It was followed by Belgium, the Netherlands, Canada, Italy and Spain. In the second 10 were Britain, Brazil, Argentina, Singapore, Hong Kong, Sweden, Venezuela, Australia, Mexico and South Korea.

The survey ranked U.S. executives first in cash pay and in total compensation, including bonuses, benefits, long-term incentives and perquisites. It also found that U.S. executives

did better overall in net pay than those in other countries when taxes and other required deductions are considered.

The Towers Perrin survey also looked at the cost of living in the 20 countries and ranked nations according to the goods and services

West Germans dropped from fourth in cash compensation to 12th in purchasing power.

Venezuelans, ranked 17th in cash compensation, moved up to second place in purchasing power.

Referring to compensation packages, Chip Thomas, a Los Angeles-based consultant with Sison Co., a management consulting company, said, "We have found that in the United States they are higher in terms of base salary and bonus opportunities. U.S. executives are more likely to receive stock options than in Europe."

In analyzing total compensation packages, the Towers Perrin survey showed that bonuses and profit-sharing make up 40 percent of executive income in Venezuela, a higher percentage than in any other country.

In the United States, bonuses accounted for 35 percent. The elements in total executive compensation in different countries "are significantly influenced by tax policies and local customs," the survey said.

However, in the United States the high percentage of contribution by bonuses is not related to tax questions but to a different compensation philosophy, management consultants said.

"We have found that U.S. firms have been more progressive in adopting pay for performance as a management philosophy," said Mr. Thomas of Sison Co.

In terms of purchasing power, U.S. chief executives again ranked first. The Swiss dropped to sixth, Japanese fell to 16th and West Germans dropped from fourth in cash compensation to 12th in purchasing power of their wages.

Swiss executives dropped to sixth, Japanese fell to 16th and

French Firms Make Defensive Bid for Epéda

By Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Some of the largest French industrial and financial powers lined up Friday with the management of Epéda-Bertrand Faure to launch a 4.26-billion-franc (\$702 million) defensive bid for the maker of car seats, weapons, luggage and bedding.

The offer, backed by Peugeot SA and the Michelin tire group among others, tops a hostile bid made earlier this month by Valeo SA, the French auto components group, which is effectively controlled by the Italian financier Carlo de Benedetti.

Analysts said the new bid, by a group headed by Pierre Richier, the chairman of Epéda, showed the resolve of French industry to protect its own.

Mr. Richier's consortium, which bid 1,250 francs for each of Epéda's shares, is grouped under Société Gefina, a company controlled by Epéda's financial adviser, Crédit Commercial de France.

Other partners of Gefina are Peugeot; Compagnie Générale des Etablissements Michelin; Compagnie du Midi, the private insurance group; Crédit Agricole; Société Générale; Groupe des Assurances Nationales; and Mutuelle Générale de France.

Details of the arrangements among the backers will not be released before Wednesday, an Epéda spokesman said.

The consortium, in a filing to the French stock exchange authorities, said its offer was conditional on its acceptance by holders of two-thirds of the 3.4 million Epéda shares. The consortium also offered 600 francs each for the 92,495 warrants outstanding.

On Oct. 3, Valeo offered a 6.5 percent convertible bond with a nominal value of 700 francs plus 500 francs cash per Epéda share. The offer covered a minimum of 2 million shares, or 59.5 percent of the stock outstanding.

A Valeo spokesman would not comment on the management group's buyout bid. However, most analysts expected Valeo to back away from the monthlong battle and cash in on

the new offer. Valeo never declared how many shares of Epéda it held, but analysts believe it had gathered at least 5 percent of the stock before announcing its bid.

Assuming such a stake was purchased at an average price of 750 francs a share, they said, Valeo would make a capital gain of 76.5 million francs by selling its stake to the consortium.

Valeo's stock jumped 25 francs Friday in trading on the Paris Bourse, closing at 620 francs. Mr. Richier said in a statement that the intent of the management bid was to safeguard Epéda's "integrity and independence." He said the industrial and financial backers "share our moral code on the economic life of a business."

Epéda had feared that Valeo, if successful in its bid, would hold on only to Epéda's car-seat business, and sell off the other activities. Epéda, with about 15,000 employees and with 1987 sales of 6.56 billion francs, also owns the luggage maker Delsey and Luichara SA, a military contractor.

"This can be seen as a defense of French industry in general," said Ian Furnival, analyst with the Phillips & Drew stockbrokerage in London. He speculated that the government was probably behind the new bid.

"The government is terrified that French industry is so fragmented and vulnerable to foreign companies and pseudo-French companies like Valeo," he said.

A Paris analyst said the offer appeared to make little sense industrially for Michelin and none for Peugeot, Renault and other like-minded manufacturers in Europe, have been steadily getting out of the components business.

The consortium's offer was also seen as another attack by the French investment bank Compagnie Financière de Suez against Mr. de Benedetti. The two had squared off in a battle earlier this year for control of Société Générale de Belgique SA of Belgium.

Mr. de Benedetti's French investment arm, Cerus SA, owns 21.8 percent of Valeo.

Surplus Falls in Japan But Outlook Is Gloomy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The Japanese current-account surplus fell 10.6 percent in September, to \$7.61 billion, the Finance Ministry said Friday, but prospects for a long-term reduction in the nation's trade surplus were gloomy.

For the month, trade in goods alone was virtually unchanged at \$8.81 billion. Exports rose 14.2 percent, to \$22.69 billion, while imports gained 25.6 percent, to \$13.89 billion.

Analysis in Tokyo saw few surprises in the report. The seasonally adjusted increase in the current account from August was attributed chiefly to an expected drop in Japanese investment in foreign securities, which surged as the dollar strengthened in July and August.

The current-account is a broad measure of cross-border transfers of goods and services. It comprises trade in merchandise, as well as monetary transfers and invisible trade, such as freight, insurance and tourism.

The jump in exports continued a pattern that was established last year and has been unbroken since then. However, the September rise in exports was at the high end of the range for the year, while import growth was down substantially from a first-quarter peak.

As a consequence, the Septem-

ber report did nothing to allay concerns among economists over the prospect of a more dramatic slowdown or halt in the readjustment process during the fourth quarter.

"I think the adjustment process may be dead," said Kenneth Conroy, a senior economist at DB Capital Markets (Asia) Ltd.

Exports are bulging, as Japanese companies are winning the fight against the strong yen and competing more fiercely overseas, Mr. Conroy said. "Exports are expanding more than expected," said Hidehiro Iwaki, an economist at the Nomura Research Institute. "Japanese exporters seem to have overcome the 125 yen-to-the-dollar level."

For the six-month period ended in September, the current-account surplus shrank 14.4 percent, to \$37.64 billion from \$43.95 billion. The merchandise trade surplus narrowed to \$46.36 billion from \$48.62 billion, a preliminary report said. Exports for the period rose 15.2 percent to \$129.49 billion, while imports soared 30.3 percent to \$83.12 billion.

Just after the data were announced, a government official said Japan might not be able to cut its trade surplus in goods for the fiscal year, which ends March 31, to its target of \$81 billion. (JBT, Reuters, AFP)

Currency Rates

Table with columns for City, Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates for various locations like Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table listing various dollar values for currencies like Argentine, Australian, Austrian, etc.

Forward Rates

Table showing forward rates for different currencies and terms like 30-day, 60-day, 90-day.

Interest Rates

Table of interest rates for various currencies and terms like 1-month, 3-month, 6-month.

Key Money Rates

Table of key money rates for different currencies and terms like 1-month, 3-month, 6-month.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table listing U.S. money market funds like Merrill Lynch Ready Assets, 30-day average yield, etc.

Gold

Table of gold prices for various locations like Hong Kong, London, New York, etc.

Divided World Bank to Lend \$1.25 Billion to Argentina

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The board of the World Bank has approved four loans totaling \$1.25 billion for Argentina, but not without an unusual public airing of a dispute over the loan package.

The president of the World Bank, Barber B. Conable Jr., announcing the approval of the loans on Thursday after an all-day meeting of the board, acknowledged that "there are many people who are nervous about a loan to Argentina of this size."

It was a rare exception to the bank's traditional facade of unity. Members' disagreements are usually thrashed out in private, before board meetings, and board decisions are often unanimous.

Eighteen of the board's 22 members supported the loan package, Mr. Conable said. Bank officials identified Britain as an opponent and said three other directors representing groups of small countries abstained. The loan package has caused controversy because it is being made without a financing agree-

ment between Argentina and the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank's sister institution. The IMF normally takes the lead in lending money to troubled debtors and overseeing their economic policies.

Critics voiced fears that the World Bank appeared to be offering itself as an alternative lender that would offer debtors easier terms. They also questioned whether Argentina, which is burdened with severe inflation and \$56 billion in foreign debt, would follow through on economic reforms it is promising to make.

Mr. Conable said that the two most controversial loans, which are tied to Argentine economic reforms, would not be disbursed until early next year. By then, he said, the World Bank hoped that the IMF would reach an agreement with Buenos Aires that would set more detailed requirements concerning economic reforms by the Argentine government.

However, he said that disbursement of the loans would not depend upon the conclusion of an IMF accord with Argentina.

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Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 52-Week High Low Close

Table of stock prices for various companies including American Express, American International Group, American National Bank, etc.

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Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in fact currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table of company results for Harris, Nucor, Hershey Foods, Home Group, Occidental Petroleum, Johnson & Johnson, Pacific Telesis, Pan Am, Philadelphia Electric, Kimberly-Clark, Kroger, Phillips Petroleum, Lubrizol, Primetec, Procter & Gamble, MetLife, Ryland Group, Millipore, Sofeco, Mobil, Solman, Morrison Knudsen, Sears Roebuck & Co, Murphy Oil, Shell Oil, Norfolk Southern, Southern, Northern States Power, and Stone Container.

NYSE High-Lows

Table of NYSE high and low prices for various companies.

AMEX High-Lows

Table of AMEX high and low prices for various companies.

NEW HIGHS

Table of new high prices for various companies.

NEW LOWS

Table of new low prices for various companies.

Currency Options

Table of currency options for Philadelphia Exchange.

London Metals

Table of London metal prices for Aluminum, Copper, Lead, and Zinc.

London Commodities

Table of London commodity prices for Sugar, Cocoa, and Coffee.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris commodity prices for Sugar, Cocoa, and Coffee.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 index options for various strikes and expirations.

AMEX High-Lows

Table of AMEX high and low prices for various companies.

NEW HIGHS

Table of new high prices for various companies.

NEW LOWS

Table of new low prices for various companies.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Table of U.S. futures prices for Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans.

Grains

Table of grain futures prices for Wheat and Corn.

Food

Table of food futures prices for Coffee, Cocoa, and Orange Juice.

Metals

Table of metal futures prices for Copper, Silver, and Gold.

Livestock

Table of livestock futures prices for Cattle and Hogs.

Currency Options

Table of currency options for Philadelphia Exchange.

Financial

Table of financial futures prices for U.S. Treasury Bonds and Treasury Bills.

Commodity Indexes

Table of commodity indexes for various categories.

Stock Indexes

Table of stock indexes for S&P 500, NYSE Comp, and NYSE Comp.

Market Guide

Table of market guide information for various exchanges.

Dividends

Table of dividends for various companies.

Spot Commodities

Table of spot commodity prices for various items.

EURODOLLARS

Table of Eurodollar futures prices for various maturities.

BRITISH POUND

Table of British Pound futures prices for various maturities.

GERMAN MARK

Table of German Mark futures prices for various maturities.

JAPANESE YEN

Table of Japanese Yen futures prices for various maturities.

SWISS FRANC

Table of Swiss Franc futures prices for various maturities.

INDUSTRIALS

Table of industrial futures prices for Lumber and Heating Oil.

STOCK INDEXES

Table of stock indexes for S&P 500, NYSE Comp, and NYSE Comp.

MARKET GUIDE

Table of market guide information for various exchanges.

DIVIDENDS

Table of dividends for various companies.

SPOT COMMODITIES

Table of spot commodity prices for various items.

DM FUTURES

Table of DM futures prices for various currencies.

BUSINESS ROUND

Stock Ca

Profit Surge

Plan-a-R

ROCK N' R: Ba

Resources Sell

BHP to Panel of

INTER

MARKETS

AMERICAN

WEDNESDAY IN THE IHT

IF YOU GET A KICK OUT OF SOCCER...

ROB HUGHES

WEDNESDAY IN THE IHT

AMERICAN

WEDNESDAY IN THE IHT

AMERICAN

WEDNESDAY IN THE IHT

AMERICAN



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

GM Stock Gains After Record Net

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DETROIT — General Motors Corp. stock rose Friday on the New York Stock Exchange as an analyst changed his recommendation for the largest U.S. automaker and others prepared to revise their forecasts based on GM's stronger than expected third-quarter earnings.

Net Profit Surges at Matra, Which Plans a Bond Issue

PARIS — Matra SA, the recently privatized arms and electronics group, said Friday that net profit for the first half had surged 217 percent to 130 million francs (\$21.4 million) and that it would seek stockholders' approval to issue 2 billion francs worth of bonds.

KLOCKNER: Bank Takes Control of Trading Firm

(Continued from first finance page)
cash infusion, 250 million DM would become nominal capital and 150 million DM would be placed in reserves.

British Steel Flotation Details

LONDON — The government announced on Friday details of a flotation on Nov. 23 of British Steel Corp. shares, in the largest privatization of a heavy industry since Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher came to power in 1979.

Bell Resources Sells Stake In BHP to Panel of Buyers

MELBOURNE — Bell Resources Ltd. has agreed to sell its 5.5 percent stake in Broken Hill Pty. to buyers arranged by Morgan Stanley International Inc. and J.B. Wore & Son, a Morgan Stanley spokesman said Friday.

Thomson, Philips, Siemens Agree on Microchip Project

PARIS — SGS-Thomson Microelectronics said Friday that it had agreed with NV Philips of the Netherlands and Siemens AG of West Germany to cooperate in the European silicon chip project.

New York Times Co. Selling Cable System

NEW YORK — The New York Times Co. has decided to sell its cable television system, NYT Cable TV, the company said Friday.

Salomon Brothers to Join Shearson in Nabisco Offer

NEW YORK — In a sign that the largest corporate bidding battle in history is about to start, F. Ross Johnson, the chief executive of RJR Nabisco Inc., has announced that Salomon Brothers will join Shearson Lehman Hutton in making an offer for the food and tobacco company.

Domestic Sales Boost Nissan Profit

TOKYO — Nissan Motor Co., the second biggest automaker in Japan, said Friday that its consolidated net profit in the first half of the fiscal year rose 27.7 percent from a year earlier to 28.36 billion yen (\$225 million), mainly because of cost cutting and strong domestic sales.

Mitsubishi Reports Earnings Rose 9% in Fiscal First Half

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Motors Corp., the fifth largest Japanese automaker, said Friday that consolidated net earnings in the first half of the fiscal year rose 9 percent to 6.04 billion yen (\$48 million) from 5.54 billion yen a year earlier.

Domestic Sales Boost Nissan Profit

Operating profit rose 34.9 percent, to 31.6 billion yen, from 23.43 billion yen. Earnings per share were 11.72 yen, up from 10.03 yen.

Mitsubishi Reports Earnings Rose 9% in Fiscal First Half

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Herald Tribune

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Form for ordering the desk diary, including fields for name, address, city/country, and payment options.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued from Back Page) - A large section containing various classified advertisements for travel agencies, escorts, and services in multiple cities like London, Paris, and New York.

Vertical sidebar on the left containing various small advertisements and notices, including 'DVI', 'AMPRO', and 'BON HUGHES'.



Dollar Finishes Lower Despite Gains in Europe

NEW YORK — The dollar closed lower against major foreign currencies on Friday after failing to hold modest gains made in European trading.

"We did not see any other compelling economic news, but the general trend appears to be for a weaker dollar," said Jim Merrill, vice president and foreign-exchange economist with McCarthy, Cissani & Maffei Inc.

London Dollar Rates table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Change.

\$1.7715, compared with \$1.7675 on Thursday. Traders said the dollar had advanced above 1.78 DM in European trading on Thursday.

ment said there was no evidence of a Syrian troop buildup.

Noting the generally bearish sentiment, Mr. Merrill said: "There is a perception that the U.S. trade position is weakening and a sense that the economy is continuing to throttle back."

The pound strengthened to \$1.7715, compared with \$1.7675 on Thursday.

against most major currencies, although it was lower against the yen.

The U.S. currency rose in London to 1.7735 DM, up from 1.7735 DM on Thursday. It also climbed to 1.4962 Swiss francs from 1.4952 francs and to 6,0650 French francs from 6,0583 francs.

The pound ended at \$1.7695 in London, compared with \$1.7710 on Thursday.

Both the dollar and gold prices rose in Europe on the reports of potential hostilities in Lebanon.

"The story just provided a bit of an excuse to trade," said a dealer with a major U.S. bank.

Taiwan Dollar Hits a High

TAIPEI — The Taiwan dollar gained 10 cents on Friday, the biggest one-day change ever, to settle at a record high of 28.49 to the U.S. dollar, after the United States requested currency talks with Taiwan earlier in the week.

On Monday, the U.S. Treasury assailed Taiwan and South Korea for "pursuing exchange rate policies which prevent effective balance of payments adjustments and provide an unfair competitive advantage."

The Taiwan dollar jumped 8 cents to close at 28.57 to the U.S. dollar on Wednesday, the first trading day after the Treasury report was released.

The Taiwan dollar has climbed more than 20 percent against the U.S. currency since September 1985.

U.S. Rejects Petition On Japan Rice Imports

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government rejected on Friday a petition from the American rice industry that could have forced eventual retaliation against Japanese exports unless Tokyo opened its domestic market to U.S. rice.

Clayton K. Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, said that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Takashita had assured President Ronald Reagan that Japan was committed to including rice in multilateral trade talks to be held in December in Montreal.

The talks are aimed at reducing farm subsidies and opening up markets. Mr. Yeutter, the top U.S. trade official, said at a news conference that Japan's ban on rice imports was indefensible but that acceptance of the trade complaint would have been counterproductive to progress in global trade talks.

He said he would invite immediate re-submission of the complaint if Japan did not endorse the U.S. aim of rolling back the subsidies and trade barriers at the Montreal meeting.

The petition, filed Sept. 14 by the U.S. Rice Millers Association and the Rice Council for Market Development, asked for an investigation into the Japanese ban on rice imports and urged the imposition of U.S. tariffs and quotas on Japanese exports unless Tokyo allowed foreign producers within four years to supply 10 percent of Japan's domestic demand for rice.

It was the first filed under the Omnibus Trade Act enacted by Congress in August. The new trade law requires retaliation against unfair trade practices within 18 to 24 months if the country accused of the practices refuses to change its policies.

Mr. Yeutter's decision removed

at least temporarily an irritant to bilateral relations and eased concerns that escalation of the trade dispute could imperil progress in multilateral talks on agricultural policies.

However, it could create problems for the Republican presidential nominee. Vice President George Bush, who had endorsed the rice industry complaint, it also could be an issue when the new Congress convenes. Congress intended the trade law adopted in August to be used aggressively to resolve such trade disputes.

Mr. Yeutter said that Mr. Bush was aware of his decision but that he had not discussed the matter with the vice president.

The trade representative had rejected a similar petition in 1986. "I concluded two years ago that attempting to eliminate Japan's import restrictions on rice through the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations was more likely to be successful than a section 301 case," Mr. Yeutter said, referring to a trade complaint, "and I still believe that to be the case."

U.S. rice growers and millers say Japan's virtual ban on rice imports violates international trading rules and deprives them of potential sales worth more than \$1 billion.

Japan, the biggest buyer of U.S. commodities, imported \$7 billion more in farm goods from the United States in 1987 than it sold.

U.S. and G-7 Allies Reach Crossroads on Policy About the Desired Level of the Dollar

By Jonathan Fuerbringer

NEW YORK — With less attention than might have been expected, the dollar has fallen sharply in the past three weeks, erasing the gains of the summer rally and suddenly putting the United States and its economic allies on the spot in the currency markets.

The United States and its allies are at a turning point: Either they will decide they are comfortable with the dollar where it is or they will decide they want it to go lower.

The sharp decline in the dollar since its 1985 peak is the main reason for the shrinking of the trade deficit this year.

But other economists contend that the current levels of around 126 Japanese yen and 1.77-1.78 Deutsche marks to the dollar are adequate for further gains in the trade balance.

Both the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, said this week that the trade deficit could continue to decline with the dollar at those levels.

Mr. Greenspan acknowledged that there were problems with any predictions.

No matter what action is taken, there is risk. If the policy is to let the dollar keep falling, there is the possibility that it could fall further and faster than wanted.

But if the dollar is held where it is, then there is a greater chance that the narrowing of the trade deficit will stall next year, which could start a sharp decline of the dollar then.

"The focal point of the market will be the policy moves," said John Lipsky of Salomon Brothers.

Some traders and economists now suggest that the Group of Seven industrial nations will consider a change in policy that could let the dollar fall below 1.70 DM and 125 yen.

These levels are thought to be the bottom of the range agreed upon by the G-7, which comprises the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada.

On Thursday, the dollar inched up slightly after unconfirmed rumors of intervention by the Federal Reserve.

The Bank of Japan was reported to have bought a small amount of dollars, about \$10 million, but traders did not consider that a mean-

ingful sign. On Friday, the dollar again gained slightly against most currencies.

Some traders and economists now suggest that the Group of Seven industrial nations will consider a change in policy that could let the dollar fall below 1.70 DM and 125 yen.

These levels are thought to be the bottom of the range agreed upon by the G-7, which comprises the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Italy and Canada.

Friday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

Large table of stock prices under the heading 'Friday's OTC Prices'.

Table of stock prices with columns for Stock, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices with columns for Stock, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Table of stock prices with columns for Stock, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

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Table of stock prices with columns for Stock, Div, Yld, PE, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close.

Friday's AMEX Closing Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of stock prices under the heading 'Friday's AMEX Closing'.

BOOKS

AT DEATH'S DOOR

By Robert Barnard. 200 pages. \$15.95. Scribner's / Macmillan, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

SOMETHING IN THE AIR

By Emma Lathen. 270 pages. \$16.95. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by John Gross

ROBERT BARNARD'S mystery stories are among the best now being written. In one sense, Barnard is thoroughly contemporary...

The latest book, "At Death's Door," opens with a promising whiff of literary scandal. An old man lies mauling in an upstairs bedroom in a house by the sea...

In his heyday, Cotterell was an energetic Don Juan, and his last major affair, with a young actress called Myra Mason, spread his fame...

That was nearly 30 years ago. When she first met Cotterell, Myra was playing Gwen-dolyn in "The Importance of Being Earnest"...

To Roderick and Caroline, a quiet, conscientious couple (he is the headmaster of a school for mentally handicapped children), the affair seems very remote...

The "something in the air" in Emma Lathen's new novel is, in the first instance at least, an airline. Sparrow Flights...

Enter John Putnam Thatcher, vice president of the Sloan Guaranty Trust Bank of New York, who goes up to Boston to consider Scovill's request for financial backing...

Thatcher has been sorting out financial skulduggery in Emma Lathen's novels since the 1960s. This time he cuts his way through a tangle of blackmail, a proxy battle and some ruthless boardroom politics...

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

Fractured Phrases By Charles M. Deber

Crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1-118.

- DOWN
30 Freud contemporary sultanate
33 Frome or Allen Lanchester
39 Yale
40 At this point in time
41 German physicist
42 Baseball's Sparky
44 Parachute strings, after four
46 Breed of cattle
47 Fur piece
49 Certain U.S. resident
50 Baby powder
51 Lasted
52 Mount in Tasmania
53 Dig
55 Wagtail's cousin
56 Length terms width, e.g.
59 Dessert, after four
60 Caterpillar's hair
61 Greek portico
62 Leave, after seven
63 Half of DCC
64 American ostriches
65 Tin Man's plea in Oz film
67 Type of school
72 Prof. rank
75 Dud
76 Thanksgiving fruit
77 — U.S. Pat. Off.
78 Employ
80 Coal container

- ACROSS
1 Scoundrel
4 Angels' headgear
9 — as the eye can see
14 Fixed or frozen follower
18 Fabulist
20 Two-line verse
21 Beach
22 Weather, to a poet
23 Israeli airport
24 Tailor trousers
25 Pauline's problem
26 Exhausts
27 Silksworm
28 Routines
29 Frauds
30 Inclination
31 Get lost, after four
35 They may justify means
36 Danish country
37 Appraise
38 Spattered, as an engine
40 In particular
43 L.B.J. beagle
45 Diamond and Amberlief
46 W.S. Porter
49 Mata
50 Devour, after five
53 Penn and Tell, for short
54 Famed marbles
56 Map
58 Salves
59 Max and Buddy
60 Parbols
62 Newman and Revere
63 Bullfrog's sound
66 Right to the jaw, after four
68 "Dames" — 1968 musical

- ACROSS
69 Double features
70 "Mikro-kosmos" composer
71 Stadium sounds
73 That, in Toulouse
74 Classified
75 Slightest
76 French vineyard
79 Broiled entrée, after three
83 Land contract
85 Frightens
87 Eroded, as a river
88 America's
89 Warehouse function
90 "Alice Doesn't Live Here"
94 West African country
96 "Tin" — 1987 film
97 Osiris's wife
100 Specialization, after eleven
105 Christie's Miss
107 Novelist
108 On one's toes
109 Before, to the Bard
110 An Astaire
111 Shoe plate
112 Actress
113 Kurosawa
114 Frenchified
115 Lasagna or linguine
116 Flax fabric
117 1 or 86, e.g.
118 Chest: Comb. form
119 Skulls, in Sevilla
120 Untidy
121 Word of assent

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

Grid with solution to last week's puzzle.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Oct. 28

Table with columns for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Paris, Tokyo, and Zurich, listing various stock indices and their values.

Table with columns for Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, and other regional markets, listing stock indices and values.

Table with columns for WEATHER, listing high and low temperatures for various cities in Europe, Asia, North America, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania.

Table with columns for Toronto, Canadian stocks via AP, and other regional markets, listing stock indices and values.

Table with columns for Montreal, listing stock indices and values.

Table with columns for WEATHER, listing high and low temperatures for various cities in Europe, Asia, North America, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania.

PEANUTS



DAVID HASN'T CALLED ME YET. I KNOW, DEAR. BOYS ARE THE MOST COMPLICATED CREATURES ON EARTH. I KNOW, DEAR. DAVID IS ON THE PHONE. — MARVELOUS CREATURES ON EARTH. I KNOW, DEAR.

BLONDIE



PARDON ME, I HATE TO SEE GOOD FOOD GO TO WASTE. NOW I SEE WHY YOU ASKED FOR A TABLE NEXT TO THE KITCHEN.

BETLE BAILEY



OH, YES, THIS GUY? THAT'S DUCKS. WHAT'S HE SAYING? WELL, I CAN'T READ HIS LIPS — HE'S TOO THICK-HEADED, BUT HIS BODY LANGUAGE GIVES HIM AWAY COMPLETELY. HE'S RIBBING ME, AND HE'S TRYING TO MAKE ME THINK HE'S SERIOUS. BUT HE'S GOT A BIG HEART, AND COMING ON A VERY PERSONAL LEVEL. LOOK AT THE BIG, SLEEPY EMBROIDERED A. THAT'S HIM!

DOONESBURY



ANDY CAPP



WHAT HELP? I FORGOT TO PUT MILK ON THE PHONE. YOU KNOW HOW I FEEL ABOUT MILK ON FRIDAYS? I GET WORRIED SINCE I'M ALWAYS MILKING ON THE MARY BACK.

WIZARD OF ID



TELL ME JUST ONE DARN THING YOU HAVE DONE TO MAKE WOMEN'S LIFE EASIER. I NEVER MARRIED ONE.

REX MORGAN



GUESS WHAT, JEFFREY? I'VE TAKEN ORDERS FROM EIGHT OF YOUR CUSTOMERS AND I'VE ONLY BEEN AN HOUR! MORGAN DISCHARGED ME! I'M ON OVER AND PICK UP MY LIFE.

GARFIELD



TAH-PAH! WHAT'S WITH YOU? YOU'D THINK HE'D BE MORE IMPRESSED WITH SOMEONE WHO JUST ATTEMPTED THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF A HOUSE. HEW! WHERE DID THE REFRIGERATOR GO?

DENNIS THE MENACE



WHERE'S THAT HOUR BEEN THAT WE'RE GOING TO GET BACK TONIGHT?

Scoreboard section with various sports results and advertisements.

SPORTS

David Croudip's Cocaine Death: A Mystery Persists

By William C. Rhoden

NEW YORK — About two and a half weeks ago, David Croudip could look at his National Football League career and conclude that it was in the best shape it had ever been in. After five years of bouncing around with five teams, Croudip, 29, had found a niche. He was in his fourth season with the Atlanta Falcons — his longest stint ever with one team — and they had made him the special teams' captain, leading some distinction to an otherwise anonymous career as a defensive back.

His private life was less tranquil: he seemed headed for a divorce. But there were positive elements, too. He had been reunited with his father, whom he had not seen in 23 years, and who watched the Falcons practice on Oct. 8 and then play the Los Angeles Rams the next day at Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium. After that game — a 33-0 loss — Croudip dined with his father, then returned to his apartment with his wife, Elly, who had flown in from San Diego, where she has lived since their separation in January. He also spoke briefly with his oldest sister, Freda Croudip. "He talked about being happy to meet

our father after all these years," she recalled, "and said that he was looking forward to meeting our two older half-brothers." By sunrise, Croudip was dead. According to medical reports, he was pronounced dead at 3:30 A.M. Monday, Oct. 10, after seizures and heart failure caused by an overdose of cocaine. His wife and daughter were the only people in his apartment with him when he died, according to his father. Friends and teammates said Croudip went out to dinner with his father Sunday evening. Holly Croudip said he was depressed over Sunday's loss, and at some point after returning home fixed himself a drink of fruit juice laced with cocaine. Later, she said, he suffered seizures and she called for an ambulance at 1:56 A.M. Ten minutes later, Croudip was taken to a hospital. Less than 90 minutes later, he was dead. Numerous attempts to reach Holly Croudip in San Diego were unsuccessful. Croudip was the third prominent athlete to die of cocaine intoxication in the

last two years. Len Bias, a University of Maryland basketball player, died June 19, 1986. Don Rogers, a Cleveland Browns defensive back, died eight days later. Headlines over the news of Croudip's death carried a simple message: another athlete gambled with drugs and lost. But in Croudip's case, according to family members, close friends and teammates, that message covered a more complex reality. And, the circumstances of Croudip's death remain unclear. Randy Simpson, the Gwinnett County coroner, believed there were enough uncertainties that, last Friday, he ordered an inquest. "If I had to sign a death certificate right now, I'd say the manner of death is undetermined," he said. "There are a lot of doubts right now and contradictions in Holly Croudip's version of what happened." "First, she said that he mixed a cocaine cocktail and that he was suicidal and had said that life was not worth living. The next day, she said she never

made those statements. This woman has not indicated great credibility." Two Gwinnett County police officers are in California seeking to interview Croudip's wife, who has gone into seclusion, and other members of his family. In addition to the suicide statements, Holly Croudip was quoted as saying David was treated in a drug rehabilitation center in 1982. But county police investigators said Wednesday they had not found a center with a record of Croudip. That he was using cocaine recreationally, and overdosed, seems highly unlikely to his close friends, teammates and family. They said that drugs were amenable to Croudip, a so-called health nut who stayed away from red meat, never smoked and seldom took a drink. According to Charles Harrison, the Falcons' team physician, Croudip tested negative on each of the team four drug tests he took and was an unlikely user. "He just does not fit the criteria of a drug user," Harrison said. "There was no

evidence of depression or despondence, and nothing in our records of any prior treatment for substance abuse. This came as a tremendous surprise to us." In college he had been almost obsessed with taking care of his body, according to Vernon Dean, his close friend and roommate at San Diego State. "The guy was really into his body, that's why I'm kind of surprised that something like this would happen," said Dean, a defensive back with the Seattle Seahawks. "I don't know what happened after I left in 1982, but he most definitely wasn't a user when we lived together." Croudip also wanted to compensate for his relatively small size — he was 5 feet, 8 inches (1.72 meters) and 185 pounds (84 kilograms) — by keeping in top shape, according to friends and family members. "My son was not on drugs," said his mother, Josephine Thornton. "He would not defile his body like that. He knew he had to keep his body in shape because he was small, and he knew that that much cocaine was enough to kill an elephant.

There's more to this than meets the eye. My son suffered a horrible death, and I don't think that he did it." While family members describe Croudip as upbeat, drug-free and easygoing, a close friend, who asked not to be identified, said he wouldn't have been surprised had Croudip contemplated taking his life. "He was so depressed about his situation that he might have taken that much cocaine, knowing what the ultimate result would be," the friend said. Croudip was dissatisfied with the way he had been playing for the Falcons recently. And, according to close friends, including his girlfriend, he was depressed by his estrangement from a 3-year-old daughter, Amy, that his wife told him last year was not his child. "But that's why I know he didn't take his own life," said Paula Werner, who met Croudip and became his girlfriend after he moved to Atlanta. "It was when he was at his worst, when he found out that the baby wasn't his. That would have been when he killed himself, not now. I saw a

Saints Against Rams: A Devilish Game

By Thomas George

NEW YORK — No need to tell Jim Mora the importance of the National Football League game Sunday in the Louisiana Superdome between the New Orleans Saints and the Los Angeles Rams. "It's a divisional game," said the Saints' coach, "and to win the division you have to beat divisional opponents." Well, that helps. But the Saints have played only two teams from the National Conference West, losing to the San Francisco 49ers and beating the Atlanta Falcons. The fact is that the first-place Saints, with a 7-1 record, have been firing well against nearly everyone. They have won seven straight games, 16 of their last 18 and are 26-14 since Mora became coach in 1986. Before that, they were 5-11 in 1985 and 7-9 in 1984. With a victory Sunday over the Rams, who are 6-2, Mora can tie Bum Phillips for the most victories by a coach of the Saints. The Saints like their chances. The Rams have lost their last three in the Superdome, including one during last year's strike, and scored one touchdown in those games. New Orleans' rugged defense has produced 20 sacks, while the offense clicks under quarterback Bobby Hebert. Hebert has completed 62.4 percent of his passes for 10 touch-

NFL PREVIEW

downs, with just six passes intercepted. In a season in which many quarterbacks have fallen to injury, Hebert has remained healthy. Complementing Hebert is rookie running back Craig (Ironhead) Heyward, whose 73-yard touchdown run last Sunday against the Los Angeles Raiders is the NFL's longest this season. Las Vegas odds makers have made the Saints 2-point favorites.

National Conference

New York Giants (5-3) at Detroit (2-6) — A rematch of a game the Lions led early and the Giants controlled late to win by 30-10 two Sundays ago. This time, Rusty Hilger starts at quarterback for the Lions, whose No. 1 quarterback, Chuck Long, is injured as well as safety Bernie Blades and fullback James Jones. That won't help a running game that ranks 14th in the conference or a defense that is 5th against the pass. Giants by 7. Minnesota (5-3) at San Francisco

(5-3) — The last time they met last year's playoffs, the Vikings shocked the 49ers and finished victory from the Super Bowl. They again play in Candlestick Park, both games behind in their divisional races. Featured are two football's most elusive and excruciating receivers, the 49ers' Jerry Rice, 5 touchdowns, 22.4 yards per catch, and the Vikings' Anthony Carter (34 catches, 5 touchdowns to 17.6 yards a catch), 49ers by 4. Phoenix (4-4) at Dallas (2-6) — Coach Tom Landry is under fire in Dallas after a miserable start and his failure to keep track of the line of scrimmage late in Sunday's loss to the Philadelphia Eagles. The Cardinals lost the first meeting, which was their home opener in Tempe, Arizona, and need this one to keep pace in the tight East race. Cowboys by 3. Atlanta (1-7) at Philadelphia (4-4) — The Eagles have to be happy with a 500 record after playing the Cincinnati Bengals, the Washington Redskins, the Vikings and the Houston Oilers, the Giants and the Cleveland Browns. If there is a break in their schedule, this is it. Eagles by 11. American Conference Pittsburgh (2-6) at New York Jets (4-3-1) — If the Jets can be shredded for 521 yards passing, allow 30 points and still beat the Miami Dolphins, then the Steelers are in trouble. Quarterback Bobby Bruster, who has missed three Steeler games with a finger injury, is back to replace Todd Blackledge. Blackledge was 9 of 17 passing for 129 yards in the 39-21 victory last week over the Denver Broncos. Jets by 5. Cincinnati (7-1) at Cleveland (5-3) — This battle of Ohio and for the spoils in the Central Division is always tasty. The Bengals won the first game this season, but Bernie Kosar did not play. He starts Sunday, but the Browns have to be worried by a Bengal offense that has scored most of the team's NFL-leading 236 points. Browns by 3. San Diego (2-6) at Pittsburgh (4-4) — The Seahawks were manhandled in a 31-10 loss to the Rams last week. When their coach, Chuck Knox, said after a 2-0 start (which included a rare season-opening victory at Denver) that two victories did not make a season, he wasn't kidding. The Chargers are tied with the Kansas City Chiefs for the AFC low in points scored (102) and have allowed 169. Seahawks by 8. Kansas City (11-6-1) at Los Angeles Raiders (5-5) — Steve Benetton replaces Jay Schroeder but the Raiders need to change more than quarterbacks. The defense has been burned for 25.8 points a game (45 against Cincinnati). The Chiefs, kicking among themselves, have not won in five games. Raiders by 6. Interconference Chicago (7-1) at New England (3-5) — Doug Flutie might have a edge because he watched the Bears' defense in practices and games while with Chicago, but it's a slim edge at best. The Patriots' offense is not as powerful offensively as the 49ers, and Flutie must hope the Bears' No. 1-ranked defense has a mental or physical letdown after its rousing, Monday-night showing against the 49ers. That, however, is not likely. Bears by 5. Washington (5-3) at Houston (5-3) — An excellent matchup between teams capable of executing offensively and defensively with precision. Jerry Granville, the Oilers' coach, said, "Ten wins will get a team into the playoffs and we will be one of those teams." But he did not predict that one would be against the defending Super Bowl champions, Redskins by 1. Green Bay (2-6) at Buffalo (7-1) — The Bills take a peak at the improved Packers, whose defense, ranked sixth in the conference, has helped the team recover from a 0-5 start. Bills by 7. Miami (4-4) at Tampa Bay (2-6) — Dan Marino must wonder what else he can do after passing for the second-highest single-game yardage total in NFL history, and losing. A repeat performance probably won't be necessary against the Buccaneers, who have been outstrung by nearly 2-1 in attempts and outgained on the ground by 870 yards to 726. Plus, struggling quarterback Vinny Testaverde hurt his back in the shower this week and will not start for the Bucs. Dolphins by 3. Monday Night Denver (4-4) at Indianapolis (3-5) — The Broncos' receivers will welcome back quarterback John Elway with open arms. But the defense, the NFL's worst against the run at 158 yards per game, will be without leading tackler Karl Mecklenburg against the Colts' Eric Dickerson, the NFL's rushing leader. Colts by 16.



IT'S NOT YOUR NORMAL DESERT SPORT, BUT — Saeed Rashid, 28, who was wearing traditional Arab clothing, waved Friday to spectators on the beach near Abu Dhabi during the preliminary rounds of the United Arab Emirates' water skiing championship.

Lot of Fame, Never Again

KINGS MILLS, Ohio — The College Football Hall of Fame inducted three men Thursday night who were all former tackles for the University of Michigan, who were all named Wistert. The brothers Wistert — Albert, 69; Alvin, 73, and Francis, deceased — are a legend in Michigan. In addition to all playing tackle, all wore No. 11 and all were elected All-Americans. Francis, known as Whitey, also pitched one game for the Cincinnati Reds in 1934, got beat, 1-0, by the Chicago Cubs on a seventh-inning home run by Phil Cavaretta and never pitched again in the majors. He quit baseball to pursue law. Albert played nine years with the Philadelphia Eagles, including one NFL championship year. Alvin didn't enter college until age 30, but was voted an all-American at ages 33 and 34. "The only way another Wistert will get to play football at Michigan is for the game to go co-educational, at which time Albert and I will get into coaching," said Alvin Wistert.

SIDELINES

Mets Give Johnson New Pact, Raise

NEW YORK (NYT) — The New York Mets ended a year of suspense and speculation Thursday, signing Dave Johnson, whose personality conflict had strained his relationship with general manager Frank Cashen, as manager for three more years with an option for a fourth. Terms were not disclosed, but the team reportedly became a fat cat as managers go, his salary escalated from \$300,000 to about \$500,000. Johnson has been the most successful manager in the major leagues for five years, winning two Eastern Division titles, one National League pennant, one World Series and 488 games. But this season ended with the Mets losing the playoff to the Los Angeles Dodgers.

For the Record

John Tudor of the Dodgers underwent reconstructive elbow surgery and should be able to pitch again by the middle of next season. (AP) J.R. Redd, North Carolina's all-America basketball forward, suffered a stress fracture of the fifth metatarsal bone in his left foot and was to have surgery Friday. He is expected to miss eight weeks. (AP) The London High Court granted an injunction against the Southwark youth council, clearing the way for Wednesday's world junior lightweight title fight between champion Brian Mitchell of South Africa and a McDonnell of Britain. (AP) Danny Manning, the Los Angeles Clippers' No. 1 draft pick, rejected the team's latest contract offer of \$10 million for five years, which would have made him the highest-paid forward in NBA history. (AP) Bob Lohr shot five-under-par 67 Thursday for a 36-hole tournament record of 129 and a three-shot lead in the Walt Disney World Classic. (AP) Westwood, off a second 66, was a shot ahead of Fuzzy Zoeller. (AP) Utah quarterback Scott Mitchell set a college passing record of 631 yards a 56-49 loss to Air Force two weeks ago. The NCAA reported, Illinois' quarterback David Wilson threw for 621 in 1980 against Ohio State. (AP) Bill Shoemaker, who since he began riding in 1949 has won more races in any other jockey, 8,700, said he will retire at the end of next year since he had been unable to gain top mounts in recent months. (LAT) "readiness and Belmont stakes purses; for the last two thoroughbred ple Crown races, have been raised to \$500,000-added for 1989. (AP) Ibrahim Hussein of Kenya, 1987 winner of the New York City Marathon, will not run Nov. 6, citing inadequate physical condition. (AP) Ais Wilmshurst, forced out of this week's Paris tennis tournament by the said he will play in the Stockholm Open that starts Monday. (UPI) Ytiron Senna of Brazil won the pole position for Sunday's Japan and Prix. McLaren-Honda teammate Alain Prost of France, with Jean Senna is dueling for the driver's title, was third fastest. (AP)

Football: A Game Held Hostage by Place Kickers

WASHINGTON Post Service — Poor, pitiable, and currently unemployed Max Zendejas illustrates what a disproportionate influence place kickers exert on football, and how upward emphasis on specialization has subverted the game. Each day place kickers grow less important to the way the game is played, but more important to the final score. When they succeed in making a crucial kick, they absolve the mistakes of everyone else; dropped passes and stupid penalties are forgotten. But when they fail, as Zendejas did last Sunday for the Green Bay Packers against the Washington Redskins in the National Football League, all blame is heaped on them. Zendejas being sacrificially released from the team is a perfect example of the traditional ceremony of scapegoating, in which a goat was literally cast out into the wilderness to atone for the collective sins of the group. The new joke is that the only thing that now can save Michael Dukakis is for Zendejas to sign on with the Bush campaign. This didn't need to happen with place kickers. Perfection wasn't demanded in the era of the multipurpose player. You never heard of Lou Groza, Paul Hornung, George Blanda or Lon Michaels getting dumped after they missed a critical field goal. And they did miss. "Kickers are much better now; field goal percentages are 20 points higher. Of course your percentage isn't as important as when you make them," said Pat Summerall, who kicked and played end for the New York Giants in the 1950s and '60s. "I missed my share, I'm sure Groza did, too. But because we were players we were more likely to keep our jobs." Precisely. In those days you didn't cut your kicker hastily because you might well have been cutting your left tackle or your quarterback as well. Kickers aren't players anymore. Players hate kickers, and have for 20 years. The resentment coincided with the beginning of specialization, and kickers were the most identifiable example of that specialization. They were short and ridiculously frail looking compared with their beefy teammates. As soccer style became the fashion, many were foreigners who knew nothing about the game. (Not that being foreign-born should disqualify them. Baseball has a rich history of Latin players who speak little English. But in baseball the foreign players have studied every nuance of the game.) All this in combination led to Alex Karras's apocryphal remark about the kicker who sprinted joyfully off the field after an extra point proclaiming, "I kicked a touchdown!" What we insist on calling "soccer" the rest of the world correctly calls "football," because it is dependent on feet. The foot has little to do with American football, being left to two men on a 45-man roster: punters, who regularly must demonstrate athletic skill, and place kickers, who have as much to do with the rest of the team and the essence of the sport as a cow catcher on a modern train. In what other major sport are specialists so separate from the team as they play on? In baseball, pinch hitters are asked to bat, a task common to everyone in the game. In basketball, defensive specialists still dribble and, if open, shoot. Hockey goals have to handle the puck. Only place kickers aren't required to do the things their teammates, the real football players, do: They don't run, don't pass, don't catch, don't block and they don't tackle. Their entire function is to score, and in so doing validate or negate the work of 44 others. It's ridiculous that place kickers are so important, that they determine the outcome of so many games when they're so marginal to the actual playing of the game. They don't practice with the rest of the players. They don't have to know the game plan. They just kick. Most try to make themselves full members of the team, but players and coaches hold them at arm's length, viewing them like mineral oil: necessary, but distasteful. Except where a kicker's unassailable skill maintains him on one team long enough to

VANTAGE POINT/Tony Kornheiser

crode any resentment be engenders, he's regarded as frivolous and an interchangeable part. That's why Lindy Infante, after firing Zendejas, can say, "Before the year's over I'm sure he'll be kicking for someone else," and not have to address this question: If that's the case, why don't you keep him? There are 30 guys as good and as bad as Max Zendejas, so there's no need to forgive him. Boot him. Send in the next clown. Perfection isn't asked of others. A quarterback can claim the receiver instead the coverage. A safety can say the defensive line has to penetrate quicker. Unless a snip is ludicrous, a place kicker can't say a word. What are you talking about holds? We ask you to do one measy thing: Kick the ball and shut up. It's time to return football to the football players by taking place kickers from people already in the game playing a position. Remove the ability to substitute before a field goal attempt. That will eliminate the tie makers and the cross country skiers, because what coach is going to line them up opposite a Richard Dent on the play before the field goal and risk an unnecessary-murder rap? If more guards and halfbacks had to kick field goals, there'd be more ball and less foot in the game. If you don't like that, how about subtracting three points for missed field goals? Or not allowing field goals on fourth-and-goal? It's hard to believe whoever invented football did so hoping the game would be held hostage by field goal kickers.

COREBOARD

Table with columns for RANSITION, HOCKEY, and SKETBALL. Includes sub-sections for BASEBALL, FOOTBALL, and COLLEGE. Lists various sports events and results.

Irish Can Call The Bowl Shots

WASHINGTON Post Service — The latest scenario for the college football bowl games is this: Notre Dame can have absolutely anything it wants. If the No. 2-ranked Fighting Irish remain unbeaten they apparently will have their pick between the Fiesta Bowl and the Orange Bowl. The decision will come down to which postseason game can offer the closest thing to a national-championship encounter. The Fiesta is hoping for a Notre Dame-West Virginia meeting of unbeaten, but apparently likes the Irish (7-0) so much that it would take them even with one or two losses. The Orange Bowl will also take the Irish with a loss, which is its best chance of getting them, since it can't offer an undefeated game. Big Eight Conference favorites Oklahoma and Nebraska each have a loss to the Pac-10 national championship and Rose Bowl contenders, the Sooners to No. 3 Southern California and the Cornhuskers to No. 1 UCLA. The Pac-10 runner-up reportedly is bound for the Sugar Bowl. One game that probably won't take place is a rematch between the Irish and the No. 4 Miami Hurricanes, whom they defeated, 31-30, two weeks ago. The Irish would gain little from playing them again, and have little affection for the Hurricanes. The result is that Miami likely will get whichever bowl offer Notre Dame rejects between the Fiesta and Orange. Coach Lou Holtz has sidestepped questions on the bowls. Asked what the Irish can do to further impress the polls and postseason representatives, he said: "That's like asking me how much my wife is going to spend when she goes shopping. It's completely out of my hands. She has her Ph.D. in shopping."

Tyson and King Announce: 'We're Partners'

NEW YORK Times Service — LAS VEGAS — Mike Tyson has become Don King's promotional partner. That development came to light Thursday at the final news conference for the lightweight title bout between Julio Cesar Chavez, the World Boxing Association champion, and Jose Luis Ramirez, the World Boxing Council champion. After Tyson, in a V-neck white T-shirt and blue sweatpants, was introduced from the dais, he told the audience the Chavez-Ramirez card was his first promotional deal. "We're partners," Tyson said of his new business relationship with King. Chuck Minker, executive director of the Nevada Athletic Commission, said that King was the promoter of record for the Chavez-Ramirez bout Saturday. That means that whatever arrangement Tyson has with King would be strictly between them. Tyson declined to reveal details of his business arrangement with King when questioned about it. King said afterward, "Mike has a share of everything." But King declined to discuss the financial particulars of the alliance. "We love each other," King said. "So we're partners. There's nothing to divulge. He's working with me in every fight." Tyson was in high spirits as he helped moderate the proceedings. "It's a great privilege to be associated with these two gentlemen," he said of Chavez and Ramirez. "They'll get paid very well from me. My problem is not money. My problem is I love money." King revealed afterward that Tyson would be doing color commentary for the live telecast of the Chavez-Ramirez bout. Tyson's manager, Bill Cayton, was expected to arrive here Friday to confer with Tyson and King about King's position in Tyson's boxing future. King has said that Tyson has signed a four-year agreement that gives him exclusive promotional rights. Cayton has said that only he as manager has the right to sign such an agreement, and has threatened to file a formal complaint against King with the New York Boxing Commission, or bring action in court. Until the conflict between Cayton and King is resolved, the question of the site and the date of Tyson's next title defense, against Frank Bruno, remains on hold. If their differences can be resolved quickly, the Bruno fight is expected to be shifted from London to the Las Vegas Hilton on Jan. 14.



Tracy Harris Patterson, the adopted son of Floyd Patterson, got a wipe-down from the former heavyweight champion Thursday night in his featherweight bout in New York's Madison Square Garden. He knocked out Mario Gonzalez of Texas in the second round.

POSTCARD

The Arctic Adventurers

By John F. Burns
RESOLUTE BAY, Northwest Territories—If helicopter pilots have a particular nightmare, it is one that features flying low, in fog, over mountains terrain.

3,250 kilometers north of the many population centers of North America.
Every now and then, there is a romantic who takes on the arctic wastes alone, an individual who finds fulfillment in the solitude and barrenness that keeps most of humanity away.

Jessica Lange Is Back, And She's Everywhere

By Myra Forsberg
BALTIMORE — On a frigid fall night in a Maryland suburb called Towson, a cadre of bejeweled partygoers sweeps through a sumptuous Colonial-style manor.

worked in so long. But when Sam's film came up, I wanted to do that. And then out of nowhere 'Everybody's All-American' surfaced. I was supposed to do that years ago, so I thought, 'I can't turn that down.' And then I just liked this part in 'Men Don't'.

Minnesota — where Lange was born — who returns to the far north after her cantankerous father has an accident. Shepard — whom Lange lives with in Virginia — wrote the screenplay and directed.

'The thing is you get seduced by a great part, and I always felt each one comes at a particular time in your life.'

While she cherishes real-life motherhood, playing a single parent with two children in 'Men Don't Leave' was not an attraction. 'That drew me to the role is that I thought it would be interesting to explore someone who was profoundly lost, and that's what I've been through.'

'Showing a character who has aged and making sure that thread of reality stays throughout. She was about the farthest from me: I listened to a lot of interviews with women who were in the '50s. It was a whole different era. But she doesn't act like you would expect. She's got a lot of heart and strength, and you don't expect that at first.'

'I wanted to create a character who wasn't necessarily likable, especially in the early scenes, she is very narcissistic. But that's all tied up with youth, and part of the thing was to make it believable to me, to find that youth again. To be able to play that and not just indicate it.'



Jessica Lange in 'Men Don't Leave,' her third film this year.

'I'm doing a film with him probably next winter. In that one, I'll play a criminal lawyer. And then I'm either not going to work for a long time, or when I do work again, direct a film or do something on stage.'

'I feel like I've got to get away for a while from acting in movies. There have been certain discoveries I've made with my work in the last two or three films: Something has clicked that never clicked before. And it's fascinating because each time the resonances get deeper and deeper. But I also want to try something harder. If it's acting, then I would like to work on stage because it would present a whole different set of problems. And if it's directing, that would be an overwhelming task.'

PEOPLE

International Brigades

Honored in Barcelona
Barcelona city officials paid homage Friday to veterans of the International Brigades who fought on the Republican side in the Spanish Civil War at a ceremony marking the 50th anniversary of their departure from the battlefields of Spain.

Stoneman Weaver, who plays the late anthropologist Dian Fossey in the movie 'Gorillas in the Mist,' has started an adopt-a-gorilla campaign that will fund research and anti-poaching efforts begun by Fossey in Africa.

Nelson Mandela and Anatoli Marchenko won the European Parliament's first Sakharov prize for freedom of thought. Mandela was awarded the prize for his stand against apartheid.

Martin Scorsese says he is 'saddened' by the demonstrations against his film, 'The Last Temptation of Christ.' In an interview, French television, Scorsese called his film 'very religious' and added, 'These acts of violence and brutality are absolutely gratuitous.'

PERSONAL MESSAGES
'HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR'
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REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
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